ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,954—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
† PENINSULAR	[illegible]	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st Jan.
B.L. PEKIN	[illegible]	[illegible]	E. Street	28th „
†* SIAM	[illegible]	[illegible]	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.L. ORIENTAL	4945	1200	L. H. Moule	11th „
† PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th „
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th „
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th „
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th „
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th „
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

24th January	8t March	19th April
8th February	22nd „	3rd May
22nd „	5th April	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb. 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,192	500	22nd Jan. 1893.
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,832	500	22nd Feb. „

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, January 7, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on: 9th Feb., 9th March., 6th April 1893.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan., 16, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail about
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes [illegible] R. N. R.	24th Jany.
PERSIA	3,517	R. Hutchison	14th Feb.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 16, 1892.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., [illegible] High Holborn, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 18th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 21st January, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 22nd January, 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. KANGRA, 1,958 tons, on the 19th January, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th January, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers", forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances :—

	Tons.	Capt.	About
ETOLIA	3139	R. Jones	19th Feb. for Plymouth.
LYCIA	3139	McNay	23rd Feb. „

These Steamers carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, are fitted with Electric Light, and have all Cabins amidships.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.

THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—

PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, St. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.

In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.

ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAWN-TENNIS ! !
ENTIRE NEW STOCK ! ! !

BATS—

	Cash. Rs.	Cash. a.	Credit. Rs.	Credit. a.
Special Champion, Cork Handle	10	0	11	4
Slazenger's Demon	12	0	13	4
The Unicorn (New Demon)	11	8	12	12
Ayre's Champion	12	8	14	0
The Ne Plus Ultra	11	0	12	4

BALLS—

	Cash. Rs.	Cash. a.	Credit. Rs.	Credit. a.
Waterproof Seamless, "Perfect"	13	4	14	8
Treacher's, "The Club"	9	0	10	0
Ayre's Championship	12	0	13	4

NETS—

	Cash. Rs.	Cash. a.	Credit. Rs.	Credit. a.
Best Tanned Cord, with Poles, complete	13	0	15	0

PRESSES, SCORERS, BAGS, BELTS, SHOES, BAT COVERS.

THE COMPANY'S CATALOGUE FOR 1893 IS NOW READY AND WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

Importers of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical Instruments, Nursery, and Sick-room Requisites of every Description.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, LABORATORIES, SCHOOLS, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS supplied at Wholesale Rates.

BOMBAY :— Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO, LD., { POONA :— Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WHOLESALE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.

The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."

SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS.

DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
NON-SHRINKING.
WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.

Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☛ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

E. BURGESS, 117, High Holborn, and Kingsgate Street, W.C.

APPROVED WATCHES.
CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period, granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£1,000,000
(With power to increase to	£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office	14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia	TEHERAN.
Branches at	BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at	BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers	MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES [illegible] the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, do[illegible] VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets; by [illegible] Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.

THE CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE
WILL BE HELD IN THE TOWN HALL
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH JAN.,
At 9 P.M.
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Organ Solo......... MR. R. N. MANT.
2. Solo .... "Mary Morison" .... Old Scottish. MR. BASIL SCOTT.
3. Solo .... "Stella Confidente" .... V. Robaudi. MRS. STANLEY-SMITH. (Violin Obbligato, Herr Schmuck.)
4. Solo .... "Douglas Gordon" .... L. Kellie. MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
5. Solo .... "Caller Herrin" .... Lady Nairne. MRS. GREENWAY.
6. Violin Solo ...... "Souvenir de Scotland" ..... (Fantasia arranged by Herr Schmuck.) HERR SCHMUCK.

INTERVAL.
Great Highland Bagpipes.
Mr. A. F. FERGUSON.

PART II.

7. Organ Solo .... Mr. R. N. MANT.
8. Solo .... "Robin Adair" .... Burns. Mrs. STANLEY-SMITH.
9. Solo......... SURGEON-MAJOR YELD.
10. Piano Solo...... "Home, Sweet Home" ...... Thalberg. (With Variations.) MRS. STANLEY-SMITH.
11. Solo .... "On the Banks of Allan Water.................. Traditional. MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
12. Quartette ...... "Auld Lang Syne" .... Burns. Mrs. GREENWAY, Mrs. STANLEY-SMITH, Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE, and Surgeon-Major YELD.

Reserved Tickets, Price Rs. 4, may now be obtained At Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer-in-Charge of Bombay Arsenal up to 12 noon, on 15th February 1893, for the SUPPLY of ARMY TENTS and CLOTHS for repair of the same to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April 1893, up to the 31st March 1896.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists of Schedules" of the Tents, &c., (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 20th January to 13th February 1893, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., (on Saturdays till 1 p.m. only.) The term "more" includes the supply of Tents, &c., if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of One Rupee for each set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 15th February 1893. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

C. A. EMPSON, Lieut.-Col., R. A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.
Bombay, 16th January, 1893.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

[INCLUDING MYSORE AND KOLHAPUR STATE RAILWAYS.]

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

COMMENCING on January 22nd, 1893, the Mail Train from Poona will run through to Mysore and vice versa and the Timing will be as under:—

		H. M.			H. M.
Bombay G. I. P. Ry.	Dep.	14 30	Mysore	Dep.	7 35
Poona Junction	,,	21 12	Bangalore	,,	14 5
Wathar for Mahbleshwar ...	arr.	1 56	Hubli Junction ..	,,	8 20
Belgaum	,,	11 54	Dharwar	,,	9 17
Dharwar	,,	16 55	Belgaum	,,	14 17
Hubli Junction	,,	17 59	Wathar for Mahbleshwar..	,,	0 27
Bangalore.........	,,	12 26	Poona Junction..	arr.	5 5
Mysore	,,	19 45	Bombay G. I. P. Ry. ..	,,	11 15

THROUGH SERVICE OF TRAINS BETWEEN KISTNA CANAL TERMINUS AND GUNTAKAL JUNCTION.

Kistna Canal Ter...	Dep	19 25	Bellary	Dep	5 0
Guntur	,,	21 25	Madras M. R. Ry ...	,,	18 0
Cumbum	,,	6 0	Guntakal Jn. ...	,,	8 15
Kurnool Road ..	,,	15 12	Kurnool Road ...	,,	11 37
Guntakal Jn. ..	Arr	19 0	Cumbum ...	,,	20 25
Madras M. R. Ry.	,,	8 0	Guntur	,,	4 45
Bellary	,,	22 17	Kistna Canal Ter...	arr	6 10

Modifications have been made in the Timings of Local, Mixed, and other Trains on the various Sections of the Line. For particulars see Time Table at Stations.

W. M. STEUART,
Offg. Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office: Dharwar, 14th January 1893.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 229 OF 1891.

HEERJEE MITHA and DAYABHAI HEERJEE, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Bhajipala street, outside the Fort .... Plaintiffs,

vs.

NEERA NAIQUIN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing in Girgaum Road, outside the Fort......... Defendant.

WHEREAS by an Order made in the above Suit on the 29th day of September 1892, it was ordered, among other things, that the interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs in the property hereinafter described be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay by Public Auction, and that the net proceeds of such sales or a sufficient portion thereof be applied in or towards payment of the sum of Rupees 2,510-12-0 with interest thereon, at the rate of Nine Per Cent per annum from the 24th day of September 1892 up to payment and the costs of and incidental to the application made on 29th September 1892.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or hereditaments and premises standing and erected thereon, situate at Kumbharwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, fronting towards the West of the said Kumbharwada Street, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Kumbharwada Street; on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage; on or towards the North by the property of Rajia Hajia, and on or towards the South by the property of Daya Poonjia, formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors, containing by admeasurement 333 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 7667 and Street Nos. 206,208 and by the Collector of Bombay for Quit and Ground Rent under Collector's old Nos. 1,945 and 1,946 and Collector's new No. 9,081, old Survey No. 320, and new Survey No. 5,013.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday, the 22nd day of February 1893, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said order for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Plaintiffs in the said lands and premises.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Plaintiffs to the same or to any interest therein.

The abovementioned defendant has obtained permission to bid at the sale and become a purchaser at such sale.

Of the price of the property one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser other than the defendant, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser other than the defendant to the Sheriff on or before the 15th day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 16th day of January 1893.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJI,
Attorney for Defendant.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the Property and Credit of POOTLABAI, widow of KASSINATH ATMARAMJI, late of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

SHAMRAO KASSINATH................ Petitioner.

WHEREAS in Pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated 19th day of December, 1892, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL the following property at the instance of Petitioner's Attorney, Mr. Shamrao Pandurang. All that the undivided one-third part or share belonging to Shamrao Kassinath as the Administrator with the will annexed of the property and credits of Pootlabai, widow of Kassinath Atmaramjee of and in all that piece or parcel of land or oart known by the name of Gaisary, with the messuage, tenement or bungalow, hereditaments and premises with the outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mahim on the Mahim or Lady Jamsetji Road without the Fort, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6798 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 488, New No. 4318, old Survey No. 272, and New survey No. 1430, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay under Ward No. 4186 and 4187 and Street No. 547 and 548, and bounded on the East by the said Mahim or Lady Jamsetji Road, on the West by the oart of Simon Valles, on the North by the oart of Balia Pandoo, and on the South by the oart of P. M. De Silva.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 3rd day of February, 1893, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 11th day of January, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3, months Rs. 5 per month in advance. Postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GAIETY THEATRE.
12TH WEEK.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY at 9 P.M.
"ALADDIN."
Children and Servants at Half Price to all Parts of the House.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 19th,
(FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.)
AUDRAN'S GREAT OPERA
"OLIVETTE."
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. ... Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY MASONIC BALL.

TO BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON FEBRUARY 10TH.

IT has been decided to hold a MASONIC BALL on the abovenamed date under the auspices of LODGES working under both Constitutions. Brethren can procure Tickets by applying to the HONORARY SECRETARY on or before the 21st instant. A limited number of Tickets will be issued to Non-Masons, who must apply for the same to the Honorary Secretary before the 21st instant, after which date no application will be entertained by the Committee.

Any further information can be obtained from

BRO. H. J. GORDON, Hony. Secy.,
31, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

WANTED

A THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED SUPERVISOR, having experience in Building and Road Works. Salary Rs. 125 Babasai. Applications with testimonials will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st January, 1893, L. C. E. preferred.

MARTAND WAMAN,
Acting Municipal Commissoner, Baroda.

WANTED

A COMPETENT COACHMAN, on pay Rs. 30 per mensem, who can drive Baggies yoked 4 or 8 horses. Apply sharp to the Undersigned, forwarding with the application copies of the testimonials acquired.

LAL SHREE KAWAL NARAYEN SINGH,
Raja of Khairagarh State, Dt. Raipur, C. P.

NOTICE.

SECTION ELEVEN OF TELEGRAPH GUIDE.

FROM MONDAY, the 16th instant, there will be an INCREASE in the RATES for NEW SOUTH WALES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WEST AUSTRALIA, VICTORIA, and TASMANIA by 10 As. by each Route; and a Reduction in the RATES for NEW ZEALAND to Rs. 5-7 ans. via Moulmein; Rs. 4-5 ans. via Madras, and Rs. 13 via Teheran. The Amoor rates for Queensland are unchanged.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that on the LANDING of HIS IMPERIAL and ROYAL HIGHNESS the ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND of Austria-Este, accompanied by HIS IMPERIAL and ROYAL HIGHNESS the ARCHDUKE LEOPOLD of TUSCANY, which will take place at 5 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, all Carriages going to the Apollo Bunder must approach by the Road passing the Sailors' Home, and no Carriages will be allowed down this Road after 4-50 P. M. Those carriages containing Ticket-holders will set down at the entrance to the temporary enclosure, others will be passed on and be parked with the empty carriages on the new Reclamation, as also carriages of those persons not alighting. As soon as THEIR IMPERIAL AND ROYAL HIGHNESSES have passed out, Carriages will take up at the enclosure and go out by the Sailors' Home.

The Saluting Battery being near the new Reclamation, owners of nervous horses are advised to send their carriages to a safe distance by the Lansdowne Road.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, January 14th, 1893.

THE OLDEST AND ONLY HOUSE IN BOMBAY
FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
WATCHES.
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,
GOLD AND SILVER,
BY JOHN JONES, OF 338, STRAND,
AND
JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAY COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL £100,000, or Rs. 15,00,000, in shares of £1 and Rs. 15, respectively. Payable on Application Rs. 2; on Allotmnet Rs. 2.

DIRECTORS:—

WM. DIGBY, Esq., C.I.E., formerly of Madras, Messrs. Wm. Hutchinson & Co., Northumberland Avenue, London, S. W., Chairman.
M. M. BHOWNUGGREE, Esq., C.I.E.
WM. A. GIBSON, Esq., President of the American Elevator Co., 4, Queen Victoria St., London, E. C.
ALFRED J. LUSTY, Esq., 70, Gracechurch St., London.
SIDNEY A. CHALK, Esq., Messrs. Wm. Hutchinson & Co., London and Madras, Managing Director.

THIS is a very Sound and Profitable Investment for Capitalists as well as other persons. Each Share, being of Rs. 15, enables even persons of limited means to subscribe easily the same. The well-known names of Directors and Chairman show the stability of the concern and guarantee the investment as first rate. The Directors themselves are large subscribers for shares.

Seven Thousand Shares are only available.

Apply for Prospectus and Particulars to

MESSRS. DATTATRIA BALCRISHNA AND Co.,
9, Marine Street, opposite Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, near Bombay Bank,
Agents to the M. E. T. Co., Ld.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

CROFT & Co......................	Oporto.
T. HINE & Co.	Cognac.
GONSALEZ BYAS & Co......	Xeres De La Frontera.
BARKHAUSEN & CIE	Bordeaux.
HUNT, ROOPE, TEAGE & Co	Oporto.
GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS.....................	Chalons-Sur-Saone.
CH. DE. CAZANOVE	Reims.
ARMANDE FRERES	Epernay.
JULES GRIMMOND............	Cognac.
TOTTENHAM BREWERY ...	Tottenham Lager Beer
LOWTON & CARDER	London.
GRIMM & HOLTHUSEN ...	Bordeaux.
JAMES ROBINSON & Co ...	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BLACK & GAYFORD	London.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FROM
ABOVE FIRMS
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank), Bank Street, Bombay,
OR
MESSRS. DENNISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
HAVE
REMOVED
TO
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET,
AND
WILL INAUGURATE
THE OPENING
OF THEIR
NEW PREMISES
BY A
CLEARANCE SALE
During January
TO MAKE ROOM FOR
NEW GOODS.
LARGE QUANTITIES
OF
GOODS OF ALL KINDS
Will be sold off at
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
THOUSANDS OF BOOKS
AT
8, 9, 10 ANNAS PER SHILLING,
According to value.
THIS WILL BE A
GRAND OPPORTUNITY
Of making
CHEAP PURCHASES
OF
BOOKS,
FANCY AND LEATHER GOODS,
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BINOCULARS,
AND A
GREAT VARIETY OF
SUNDRY ARTICLES,
Too numerous to mention.
PERSONAL SELECTION
AND
CASH PAYMENT
Will be necessary as
LISTS CANNOT BE ISSUED
Or correspondence entered into with
regard to
REDUCED STOCK.
ORDINARY BUSINESS
Will go on as usual during the Sale.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FINE ART SOCIETY.

MR. ARDESIR SORABJEE CAMDIN has intimated to the Honorary Secretary that he will give the following Prizes:—

1. For the Best Original Figure Paintings in Oils, not a Portrait, by a Parsee Lady, Rs. 30.
2. For the Second best do. do. by a Parsee Lady, who has not taken another Prize, Rs. 20.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for Half-year ending 31st December, 1892, including the DIVIDEND out of Surplus Profit for Half-year ended 30th June, 1892, have this day been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.
Victoria Terminus: Bombay, 14th January, 1893.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that he is LEAVING for ENGLAND TO-DAY for a time, and that during his absence Mr. HENRY CONDER will act as AGENT of the Company in India, to whom all communications should be addressed.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.
Bombay, 14th January, 1893.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 1,100 WOLLEN OVERCOATS for SOWARS will be received by the Undersigned, until the 31st of January, 1893. Samples of Cloth to be enclosed.

B. A. GUPTE,
Commissioner of Police, Indore.
Indore, 11th December, 1892.

NOTICE.

BALUCHISTAN-SIBI HORSE SHOW FOR 1893

WILL be HELD at SIBI on MONDAY, the 13th February, 1893, and three days following.

DIWAN GANPAT RAI, C.I.E.,
Extra Assistant Commissioner,
Sibi and Shahrig Sub-Dist. and Honorary Secretary.
Dated Sibi, the 3rd January, 1893.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M.

(1). To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1892.
(2). To declare a Dividend.
(3). To elect Director and Auditor.
(4). To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 9th January, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 20 LOGS of TEAKWOOD SQUARED; not less than 40 ft. long by 18" by 18" for delivery at the Company's Premises, Byculla, Bombay.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tender must be sealed, superscribed, "Tender for Teak Timber," and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, be delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p. m. (Gun-fire) on Wednesday, the 25th January, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th January, 1893.

PURSUANT TO THE TRUSTEES' AND MORTGAGEES' POWERS ACT 1866, AND THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT X OF 1865,

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons having any claims against the Estate of BAI HEERABAI, wife of the present MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, deceased (Probate of whose Will and Codicil was on the 21st day of March, 1891, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to MR. BHIMRAO ATMARAM, one of the Executors,) are hereby required to send in their claims to the Undersigned at their office, in Humum Street, Fort, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the assets will be handed over to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the executor shall have such notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate, or having any property belonging to it, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said executor.—Dated this 29th Day of December, 1892.

ARDESIR, HORMASJEE, & DINSHAW,
Attorneys for the Executor.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on MONDAY, the 6th February, 1893, for the SUPPLY of 83,000 Imperial Gallons of KEROSINE OIL, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's System during the year commencing 1st March, 1893.

2.—Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application to either the Deputy Storekeeper, Ajmere, or the Storekeeper, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each copy.

3.—In respect to the Metre Gauge requirements, Tenderers will be required to quote separately (in the columns provided for the purpose on the Form) their rates for delivery at Bombay or Ajmere respectively.

4.—Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Kerosine Oil," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany the Tender, on acceptance of which a further deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, till the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total amount of accepted tender, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. Government Paper or other securities to be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

5.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

WANTED.

WANTED

A SURVEYOR for preparing a detailed Survey Map of the Village Site and Lands lying within the limits of the Karad Municipality, in the Satara District. All Tenders giving full name, address, copies of testimonials, &c., and stating terms to be sent in sealed envelopes so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 28th of February, 1893. For further information apply to the VICE-PRESIDENT, of the Karad Municipality. The Municipality is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. FAWCETT,
President, Karad Municipality.
Karad, 6th January, 1893.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.

A GENTLEMAN, whose son is at Quernmore House School, Bromley, Kent, can highly recommend the school. It is situated in a most healthy locality and has every facility for educating boys from 7 to 17 years of age. The Elementary School for Young Boys is under experienced Ladies, assisted by some of the Masters. The Junior and Senior Boys are separate, living with different House-Masters, and all enjoy exceptional Home Comforts. Boys prepared for Public Schools, Army, Navy and the Indian Civil Services under a large Staff of Experienced Masters, of whom seven are Graduates. If desired Boys can spend Holidays with Head Master. For list of recent Successes and Prospectus apply to R. N. HODGES, Esq., Lucknow, Oudh.

References in India: REV. C. H. L. WRIGHT, M. A., Chaplain, Secunderabad, Deccan; BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. C. GROSE, Medical Staff, Dalhousie, Punjab; COLONEL H. HUGHES-HALLETT, Jubbulpore, C. I.; and R. N. HODGES, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief L. R. B. B. Railway, Lucknow.

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This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
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ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

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Paid up Capital..........................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................................$	33,00,000
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

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ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP............	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......	Rs. 5,96,500

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FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
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CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
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PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
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Full information and Rules furnished by Head Office or Branch.

(By order of the Board)
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 2nd January, 1893.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
RESERVE FUND	£223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

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3½ ,, ,, 4 ,,
4 ,, ,, 6 ,,
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A. F. SIMPSON,
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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

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SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

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Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to..........................£7,894,357

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POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 ....£742,553
,, 1880 ....£833,078
,, 1885 ....£966,107
,, 1891 ....£1,607,080

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LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured save either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to............ { £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

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1881 ....£4,673,299 | 1891 ....£7,894,357
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Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, TRANSACTING ITS BUSINESS UNDER A
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FROM THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA,
begs to announce its ARRIVAL in INDIA, and solicits Applications for European and Native Assurance and Agencies.

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Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

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At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday	..	Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	....	,,	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	....	,,	9	7	0
At age 35	do.	....	,,	10	14	0
At age 40	do.	....	,,	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	....	,,	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

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Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

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"KEATING'S POWDER,"
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"KEATING'S POWDER,"
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KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, Apollo Bunder, 5 p. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p. m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Calder (s), from Busreh; and Aska (s), Colombo.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Taif (s), for Mauritius; and R. I. M. S. Canning, Calicut.

Polo.—There will be no polo to-day.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Bisagno left the dock on Saturday.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Renown and Sabarmati entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Calder yesterday; the s. s. Naderi left it on Saturday, the s. s. Taif on Sunday, and the s. s. Savitri yesterday.

Reported Theft.—Antone Alfonso, residing at Girgaum Road, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 110, from an open box in his room, on Sunday last.

Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy's Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated in the above charitable dispensary during the month of December was 935; of these 369 were new admissions. The average daily attendance was 35.

Attempted Suicide.—Esa Sumar, a mendicant, jumped into the Babula Tank, on Sunday night, at 9 o'clock, and got his right hip-bone fractured. He was brought out of the tank by Abdulla Bowdeen, a Mahomedan, who took him to the J. J. Hospital. Esa had been suffering from rheumatism for some time, and he so got tired of his life that he jumped into the tank with the intent to commit suicide.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-45, this evening:—

Parade March		O Stella
Overture	Die Felsenmuhle	Reissiger
Cordova Spanish Valse		Gomez
Paraphrase		R Tichle
Musical Metamorphosis	Potpourie	Shreiner
Characterpiece	The Watch-parade	Eilenberg

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

The Story of Lieutenant Waghorn.—Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley and Co., the London firm of Messrs. Latham and Co., of Bombay, are issuing a neatly-printed booklet giving the story of Lieutenant Waghorn and the part he played in the opening up of the overland route to India. The cover is decorated with a sketch of the monument of Lieutenant Waghorn, which stands at Cairo, at the entrance to the Canal.

The Landing of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.—We are requested to draw the attention of the public to a notice in our advertisement columns, from the Commissioner of Police, promulgating directions to owners of carriages going up to Apollo Bunder on the occasion of the landing of his Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este, at 5 p.m., this evening. The saluting battery being near the new Reclamation, owners of nervous horses are advised to send their carriages to a safe distance by the Lansdowne Bridge.

The Rev. G. R. Navalkar.—At a committee meeting of the Poona Indian Christian Association, which met on the 10th instant, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That the committee of the Poona Indian Christian Association places on record its regret that the Rev. Ganpatrao Raghunath Navalkar, Free Church Missionary of Alibag, was so contemptuously treated at the last Decennial Conference of Missionaries held in Bombay. That a copy of this resolution and a sympathising letter be sent to the Rev. G. R. Navalkar, and that the secretary be requested to send a copy of the same to each of the Bombay papers."

Railway Facilities.—In consequence of the change of time of the Up Virar local train the passholders of Malad and Borwali station personally represented to Mr. Crommelin, the Traffic Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co., the inconvenience they had to undergo on account of the early time of the train in question on the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., and requested that a later train in the morning and an earlier train than the Down Verar local in the evening be made available to them. Messrs. Crommelin and Hansan thereupon considered their grievances and were graciously disposed to make the necessary alteration.

Troublesome Victoria Drivers.—Superintendent Brewin placed Cassam Camal and twenty-two other victoria-drivers, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of plying their conveyances for hire at a place not appointed for that purpose. Mr. Brewin stated that the accused left the stand, and drove their gharries rashly at European ladies and gentlemen, near the Crawford Markets, without their being called. The accused, Mr. Brewin added, drove their carriages rashly irrespective of the safety of the passers-by on the road. The Magistrate convicted the accused and inflicted upon them fines varying rom five to ten rupees.

Robbing a Friend.—At the instance of Inspector Nelmes, yesterday, Currim Mahomed was brought up before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of theft. On the night of the 13th instant, accused went out with Moosa Vir Husson, a friend of his, to pass the night in some kind of pleasure. After visiting several shops and places, they fell asleep in a place near the Null Bazar. While Moosa was asleep, the accused removed from his person a purse containing Rs. 93. When Moosa awoke, he found that the purse was missing. The matter was reported to the police, who afterwards recovered a portion of the money and the purse from the accused. The accused, in his defence, stated that the money was lent to him by the complainant; but the Magistrate convicted the accused, remarking that the complainant could not have also lent him the purse, which was found in his possession, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Prabhu Social Samaj.—The annual soiree of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj took place on the evening of Sunday last, at the late Narayen Govindjee Patel's Hall, Pallow Road. From an early hour on Sunday morning a number of student-members were hard at work in decorating the hall and the refreshment saloon. They were versed in the art of providing for their guests' comforts. Exactly at 5 p.m. the members and guests assembled in the compound to see the several exhibits that were exhibited there. Then the large and brilliant assembly filled the Hall, which wore a bright appearance. A well-arranged programme was drawn up, and a few minutes after 6 the proceedings of the evening commenced. After the president's address several members made speeches appropriate to the occasion; then the vocal and instrumental music commenced, after which the president requested the members and guests to go to the adjoining refreshment saloon, which too was splendidly decorated and well provided for the entertainment of the assembly. The proceedings terminated with three cheers for her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

Theft of Wearing Apparel.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Constable Good charged Abdulla Mahomed with the theft of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 6, the property of Cassum Adum. During the absence of the complainant on the 1st instant, the accused entered his house and removed the property. The complainant, on returning home, found the property missing. He reported the matter to the police, who afterwards arrested the accused, from whom the property was recovered. The accused, who pleaded guilty, was convicted, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was further convicted of receiving and disposing of stolen property and of having in his possession wearing apparel reasonably suspected to be stolen or fraudulently received, and was sentenced to four months' and one month's rigorous imprisonment, respectively. Mahomed Jan Shahbudin, who was placed before the Magistrate along with Abdulla Mahomed, was convicted of house-breaking and theft of wearing apparel, valued at rupees seven, belonging to Ahmed Jamal, residing in Cassai Mohla, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Twasta Kassar V. Mandali.—The twelfth anniversary of the Twasta Kassar Vizatejoka Mandali was celebrated, in Kalika's temple, at Pydhoni, yesterday, at 8 p.m., under the presidency of Mr. Tookaram Damodher Shingree. The secretary commenced the proceedings of the meeting by reading the annual report, which stated that during the year under review the number of subscribers was forty-three, while that of the year previous had been thirty-six, thus showing an increase of seven. It was also stated that pecuniary assistance in the shape of books, fees, &c., had been rendered to seven poor boys of the community, most of whom have been prosecuting the study of the English language. The receipts on account of subscriptions, donations, &c., including the last year's balance were Rs.926-13-11, and the disbursements Rs. 158-15-3, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 767-14-8. Out of this sum Rs. 500, which were deposited in the Bombay Savings Bank as reserved fund in the names of the two trustees appointed by the managing committee of the Association, were withdrawn, because the Bank declined to do so, and consequently a promissory note of Rs. 500, which involved the Mandali in an outlay of Rs. 42-2-7, was bought. The other two promissory notes of Rs. 100 each have been presented to the Mandali by the late Mr. Madevrao Vishwanath Aglavay with the proviso that the interest that will accrue therein should only be applied to the use of the Association; Rs. 19-14-6 have been deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank in the name of one of the trustees, and consequently there remained a balance of Rs. 48-0-2 in the hands of the treasurer. Rao Bahadoor Narayan Bhai Dandekar, the late Director of Public Instruction, Berar Province, Mr. Bhasker Ramchundra Arthay, M.A., Sanscrit Professor, Baroda College, Rao Saheb Hurichandra Gopal Talim, Dr. Yeshwantrao Pandurung Godambay, and Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Dandekar, second grade Extra Assistant Commissioner, Berar Provinces, Akola, are life members of the Mandali. Steps have been taken to register the Mandali under Act XXI. of 1860 at the suggestion of Rao Bahadoor Narayan Bhai Dandekar who has agreed to give a donation of Rs. 500 to perpetuate the memory of his deceased daughter Bashibai. The report having been read, a few speeches were made by some of the members present. The president then expressed his views pointing out that the existence of the Mandali was entirely dependent upon the kind patronage of the members, and that they should endeavour to the best of their ability to augment their number by enlisting the sympathy of their friends and relatives, and that if a substantial aid was given from the funds of the community the Mandali would be placed upon a permanent basis. *Pan-supari*, &c., was afterwards distributed to the audience and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Prize-Distribution at Sawantwadi.—A correspondent writes:—A very interesting ceremony took place in the spacious hall of the Sawantwadi English School building, on the 10th inst., under the presidentship of the popular Political Superintendent, Col. Nutt. Mrs. Nutt, Miss Spencer, Dr. Dalgado, the State Karbhari, the Judicial Assistant, Sirdars, Mehmans, and other gentlemen graced the occasion by their presence. The proceedings were opened by the present head-master of the High School, who read his report on the general progress of the school during the preceding year. The school achieved very satisfactory results at the last University Examinations, having passed seven out of eight boys sent up for the Matriculation, and seven out of nine boys, who represented the school at the School Final Examination. The Inspector of Vernacular Schools then read a report on the working of the Girls' School, which showed the satisfactory progress made by it under the head-mistress, Yamunabai Narayanrao Mahadeshwar, who by her rectitude of character, suavity of manners, and the motherly kindness with which she treats the children committed to her care, has secured much popularity for herself and the school. She is also known to render pecuniary assistance to the poor and to impart to them valuable instruction in her leisure hours. Although the improvement of the school is to be attributed to the skilful management of the head-mistress no small share of it is due to the kind supervision of Mrs. Nutt and Miss Spencer, who take a lively interest in the welfare of the girls. The pleasant ceremony of giving away prizes to nearly 200 girls and 200 boys was then gone through, in which Mrs. Nutt took a leading part. It was followed by an impressive address from Colonel Nutt, who thanked Mr. G. V. Dhurandhar, the late head-master of the High School, and the head-mistress of the Girls' school for the satisfactory results of their respective schools. He pointed out the importance of female education and the necessity of hearty co-operation on the part of the people in its furtherance. He then exhorted the boys to improve in their manners, and to give up an impertinent and refractory spirit, which is sometimes visible in them. In the course of his able speech Colonel Nutt noticed the intelligent progress made by a juvenile scholar, named Dattatraya Kamlaji Nadkarni, about thirteen years old, who after finishing the Vernacular School course, was able to complete the first three English standards in seven months, under private tuition, and the fourth standard in the local High School within a still shorter space of time. He was made to recite some pieces from standard English authors, and the whole audience was very much pleased at the way he rendered them. The perseverance with which the boy is pursuing his studies secured for him the good opinion of Dr. Polen, through whose recommendation the boy was able to obtain support of the State in prosecuting his studies. The ceremony terminated with three hearty cheers for her Majesty the Queen-Empress and three for Mrs. and Colonel Nutt.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE NAWAB OF JUNAGUDH.

His Highness Rasool Khanjee, the Nawab of Junagadh, arrived in Bombay yesterday at noon by a special train, and alighted at the Grant Road Station, where a large number of native gentlemen had assembled to welcome his Highness. He was expected to come yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, by the mail train, but the arrangement was altered subsequently. The engine of the special train, which conveyed his Highness from Junagadh to Wadhwan, became disabled, and so the special train could not catch the mail train at Wadhwan, by which his Highness was to come to Bombay, and his Highness had therefore to travel as far as Bombay in the special train which arrived at Grant Road at 12 o'clock. His Highness was accompanied by Captain Cates, Assistant Resident at Baroda, who is on special duty during his Highness's tour in India, Mr. Hurridas Veharidas, the Dewan of Junaghadh, Mr. Ameerjee Anandjee, Mr. Chottalal Buxy, Dr. Vaishavnav, and about eighty followers. A native guard-of-honour, consisting of fifty rank and file, with band, and colours, was present at the station in the morning and a salute of fifteen guns was fired at sunrise yesterday. A Government deputation, consisting, of Mr. C. H. A. Hill, Under-Secretary to Government Political Department, and Rao Bahadur Y. M. Kelkar, attended at the station to receive his Highness at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, but the time of his Highness's arrival being changed to 12-30 o'clock, the Government deputation, and the guard-of-honour had to return before his Highness's train arrived at Grant Road. On alighting from the carriage his Highness, was cordially greeted by those present at the station, and was presented with bouquets and garlands of flowers. His Highness was introduced to several gentlemen by Mr. Mansookhram Soorajram. His Highness, after shaking hands with those present, drove to the bungalow called "Shanti Bowan," at Pedder Road, where he will stay for three days, and then proceed on his tour in India. Amongst those present at the station were Messrs. Munsookhram Soorajram, Hassanbhai Visram, Damodhar Thakersey Muljee, Dhurumsee Morarjee Gokuldas, Fazulbhoy Joomabhai Lalji, Dhurumsee Soonderdas Mulji, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Bhaskerrao Balcrishna Pitale, Wimadrao Damodherji, Tribhowandass Mungaldas Nathoobhai, Virchund Dipchund, Gordhundass Soonderdass Mooljee, Nurotum Morarji Gokuldas, &c.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

One more instance of the danger of entrusting native servants on small pay with valuable property has occurred at Gunnesh Wadi. Ramchunder Moorleedur, a munim in the firm of Harakchand Ruttonchand, has reported to the police that, on Sunday noon, he entrusted Nimba, a servant in the employ of the firm, with Rs. 25,000 in eighteen currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, ten for Rs. 500 each, and twenty for Rs. 100 each, and instructed him to pay Rs. 18,000 to the firm of Nensukh Shewnarayan, and Rs. 7,000 to the firm of Ramnarayan Buldeo. Both of these firms are at Mombadevie. As the accused did not return until the evening, the complainant made enquiries and ultimately ascertained that the accused had not paid the money to the above firms. The complainant reported the matter to the police, who have not yet obtained any trace as to the whereabouts of the accused, who seems to have run away to his native country, whither telegrams have been sent to the police authorities to watch the accused.

THE EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday afternoon, the members of the Bombay branch of the Association met in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall to transact miscellaneous business, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, presiding. The accounts which showed a balance of Rs. 1,763-6-9 were passed. The annual subscriptions formed the subject of some discussion, after which it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Bevan, seconded by Mr. Chambers, that the subscription for the ensuing year should be reduced from five to two rupees. The committee for the ensuing year was elected. In reference to the continued depreciation of the rupee, it was resolved that the Calcutta branch should be asked to urge the Home Society to bring the matter to the notice of Parliament during the present Sessions. The president proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Bevan, the honorary secretary, and the proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

SIR THARIA TOPUN'S WILL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF SIR THARIA TOPUN.

His Lordship delivered judgment in the matter. This was a petition for probate of the last will and testament (with five codicils thereto) of Sir Tharia Topun, by Lady Janbai, his widow, who was also an executrix of the will and codicils with Moosabhoy Tharia Topun, eldest son of the deceased by a former wife. Moosabhoy opposed the application. Mr. P. M. Mehta instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the applicant, and the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the caveator.

The applicant's case was this. Sir Tharia Topun, at the time of his death at Bombay, on the 9th February, 1891, left considerable property in Bombay and elsewhere, and the applicant and Moosabhoy Tharia were appointed the executrix and executor thereof. The codicils to the will were executed in Bombay, and none of them revoked the appointment of executrix and executor. The assets without deducting debts due by the deceased, but inclusive of all interest and dividends since the date of his death, were under the value of Rs. 7,13,000. The deceased left behind him his widow, five sons, and four daughters as his only heirs and next of kin according to Hindu law. The applicant was informed that Moosabhoy had obtained letters of administration (without the will annexed) of the property and credits of the deceased (limited until production of the authenticated copy of the will) on the 16th March, 1891, from the court of Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, at Zanzibar. This was applied for without the knowledge and consent of the petitioner. She, therefore, prayed that probate may be granted to her alone, reserving the right of Moosabhoy Tharia to come in and prove the will and codicils, or, along with Moosabhoy if he joined with her, having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency.

The case for the opponent, Moosabhoy Tharia, was this. The deceased made his last will in the Gujerati language on the 14th January, 1886, and two codicils dated, respectively, the 1st November, 1886, and 21st July, 1889, and appointed the applicant and the caveator his executrix and executor. Caveator was informed that the applicant had applied for probate of the will and two codicils and also of three alleged testamentary writings, dated, respectively, the 12th January, 1890, the 1st November, 1890, and the 6th February, 1891, which were alleged to be codicils to the will. The caveator was informed that the execution of the first two of the three alleged codicils was obtained by the undue influence of the applicant, and he said that they were not valid. He further said that the execution of the third alleged codicil was not duly attested, being attested by one witness only. When the alleged codicil of 6th February, 1891 was executed, the testator was on his death bed, and almost if not quite unconscious, and was not able to understand what he was doing. It was written at Walkeshwur in his bungalow upon the instructions of the petitioner; and at her request, Fazul Jan Mahomed, the manager of the testator's firm, wrote the testator's signature, the testator's hand being held touching the pen used by Fazul with the assistance of Lady Janbai, who lifted up the testator's hand for such purpose. If the alleged codicil was in fact executed by the testator, the execution thereof, was, the caveator said, obtained by the undue influence of the applicant. According to the law prevailing at Zanzibar, the caveator applied for letters of administration to the deceased's estate at Zanzibar within 30 days from the date of his death, and such letters of administration were issued to him upon a copy of the will (limited until production of the document) by the court of Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar. He was obliged to take this action as he was informed that by the law in force there, if letters of administration were not applied for within 30 days after death, the Zanzibar Government would have taken possession of the property, and thereby the estate would have probably been put to very heavy expenses. The caveator prayed that probate of the will, dated 14th January, 1886, and of the two codicils, dated, respectively, the 1st November, 1886, and the 21st July, 1889, may be granted to him jointly with Lady Janbai, or alone to him as the court may deem fit.

His lordship, after reviewing the circumstances of the case at very great length, said: I have arrived at the clear conclusion that the testator, when instructions were given for, and when he executed those two documents (the two first disputed codicils,) and the declaration of trust, dated the 12th January, 1890, was not a free agent; that to borrow the language, already quoted, of Sir James P. Wilde in Hall vs. Hall (L. R. 1 P. and Div. 481) there was importunity such as he had not the courage to resist, that there was moral command on the part of Lady Janbai asserted and yielded to for the sake of peace and quiet, or of escaping from social discomfort, which were carried to a degree in which the free play of Sir Tharia's judgment, discretion, or wishes was overcome, and which constituted undue influence; and that he was unduly influenced and coerced by his wife into doing that which he did not desire to do. I must, therefore, record a finding upon part of the second issue, thus, namely, that the codicils, dated the 12th January, 1890 and the 1st November, 1890, were each of them made under the coercion and undue influence on the part of the plaintiff; and I hold that such two codicils ought not to be admitted to proof. The second issue also raises a similar question as to the fifth codicil, dated the 6th February, 1891. I have already fully given my reasons for holding that such codicil, was not in fact duly made and executed by Sir Tharia. Assuming, however, that as alleged by several of the witnesses called on behalf of the plaintiff, the testator had a disposing mind, and was a capable testator when his signature was given to such document on the evening of the 6th February, 1891. I am of opinion, and shall record a finding, that such codicil, upon the facts proved, and availing myself of the reasons given when considering the evidence which related to the preparation and execution of that document, as well as the facts proved and reasons given when discussing the evidence as to Lady Janbai's demeanour and conduct towards her husband, was made (if made at all) under the coercion or undue influence on the part of the plaintiff. There is no necessity for recording any finding upon the lost issue, whether the codicil, dated the 12th Jauary, 1890 was not revoked. The caveate, must, therefore, be allowed; and subject to any observations which counsel may wish to offer, I am disposed to think it should be allowed with costs to be paid by the plaintiff, including the costs of and incidental to the commission to Zanzibar. The plaintiff ought, I am also inclined to think, to bear her own costs throughout, but I shall be happy to hear counsel on that point as well. Probate to issue in respect of the will and the first two codicils only. Whether it should issue to the plaintiff and defendant jointly, or to the defendant alone, I shall be glad to hear any remark that counsel may wish to offer on that point.

The questions of costs and as to whom the probate should issue were thereupon reserved.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TIL CROP.

The final report on the outturn of the Til crop of the Central Provinces—(Season 1892) is as follows:—

The early sown til has generally been harvested, and its yield is known. But the late sown til, which is of importance in the Nagpur country, will not be cut for some time to come.

2. So far as the early sown crop is concerned the reports which have now come to hand are generally favourable, except in the Damoh district and the Nerbudda valley, where damage has been caused by excessive rain. The short outturn gathered in the Hoshangabad and Nimar districts is particularly disappointing as these are the principal til-growing localities in the Provinces. In Hoshangabad the crop was reported a poor one two months ago. But in Nimar prospects were then very favourable, heavy rain at the end of October having since marred them. In Chhattisgarh a good outturn is expected. The late sown crop in the Nagpur country in places suffered considerably from the October rain, but is now well supplied with moisture and should yield satisfactorily where the plants have stood. Unfortunately no reports have reached me from Nagpur and Chanda, the districts in which the late sown crop is of most importance.

3. The estimated produce of the season is 30,757 tons against an average (on the preceding five years' figures) of 18,365 tons. The large increase in production is due to the larger area in cultivation. The estimated area under til is 4,64,600 acres against an average of 3,76,400 acres. The cultivation of til is on the increase; but so large a difference is probably due in part to inaccuracy in the statistics for former years, before the re-survey of village lands had made such progress as at present.

A considerable export trade in til has already commenced.

Among other legacies Prince Filangieri has left a sum of money to the Lina Hospital (a children's hospital, founded at Naples by his sister, the Duchess Filangieri) sufficient to furnish and keep up five beds; 40,000 francs to the Society of National History for purchasing and seeking documents; a sum of money to the Industrial Artistic School, to be distributed as prizes; and has also raised the annuity of the Civic Museum Filangieri to 6,000 francs a year, part of which sum is to be spent in the acquirement of more objects of art for the Museum.

Deafness Permanently Cured.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, Herbert Clifton, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

SILVER UP TO DATE.

In the *Fortnightly Review* for January appears an article from the pen of Mr. Moreton Frewen, which is a vigorous attempt to awaken the British public to the urgency of the currency question and the nature of its remedy. He begins by meeting the prevalent idea that the question is too difficult to admit of human solution:—

The difficulty is well-nigh overcome when the student can be brought to admit that his mind is open to argument, and also that the monetary revolution, to which alone it is owing that there is a silver question, only dates back to 1873, so that any conviction arrived at before 1873 is fairly subject to reconsideration. And what was the revolution of 1873? Briefly, it was this. For hundreds of years previously any silver and any gold produced by the world's mines had come to the principal European mints, and was coined for the bearer, free of charge, into money of unlimted legal tender value; but since 1873 silver has been proscribed, and gold having become a monopoly, has greatly appreciated because of the monopoly for the first time attaching to it. If two pipes flowing night and day supplied water to the reservoir of a rapidly growing city, and the flow from one pipe were cut off, could the previous water-level be maintained? Under exactly analogous conditions, could the world's level of prices established before 1873 be maintained, the silver conduit being suddenly stopped? Are we not then entirely justified in saying that the cessation of the "free silver" flow in 1873 assumes the proportions of a monetary revolution? The present restricted condition of the currencies of the Western nations is wholly novel and empirical, and requires to be judged solely by the general results of the past twenty years. We must also remember that not one of those high authorities to whom we are wont to appeal so glibly—Newton, Locke, and Ricardo, Lord Liverpool and Sir Robert Peel—had any experience of, nay more, had ever contemplated the possibility of such currency conditions as the present, the closing of all the mints of the West to silver. We require, then, to judge of the fruits of a tree planted only twenty years ago, and fruitful only in the last ten years; those fruits our generation alone have tasted. Are they to our liking or are they not?

LORD BEACONSFIELD AND MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Frewen then breaks off to indulge in a political comparison:—

But while the currency conditions of the world before 1873, the conditions known to Liverpool and Peel, may appear even to us now as they appeared to them wholly admirable—admitting as they did all silver to free coinage and legal tender and making the two metals interchangeable at leading money centres—it is of great importance to recognise that the revolution of 1873 did not pass unnoticed by one at least of our statesmen. Lord Beconsfield, with the preternatural sagacity of the Semitic races when dealing with financial problems, at once recognised the trend of events. Speaking at Glasgow in 1873 he said:—

"I attribute the monetary disturbance which has occurred and is now to a certain extent acting very injuriously on trade, I attribute it to the great changes which the Governments of Europe are making in reference to their standard of value. Our gold standard is not the cause, but the consequence, of our commercial prosperity. It is quite evident that we must now prepare ourselves for great convulsions in the money market not occasioned by speculation or any of the old causes which have been alleged, but by a new cause with which we are not sufficiently acquainted."

In 1879, when the malady had become more apparent still, Lord Beaconsfield said:—

"Gold is every day appreciating; as it appreciates, the lower become prices. It is not impossible that as affairs develop the country may require that some formal investigation should be made of the causes which are affecting the value of the precious metals, and the effect which the change in the value of the precious metals has upon the industries of the country and upon the continued fall of prices."

At this time, when the question of silver in England, a question hitherto declared outside (that is, unworthy) of party politics, is rapidly changing its character, the legacy thus bequeathed by Lord Beaconsfield to his party has equally attracted Mr. Goschen and Mr. Arthur Balfour, while repelling Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt. Otherwise how happens it that the chief of that party, to which only fifteen years ago the intelligence and the sympathy of young England was attaching itself with an almost passionate adherence, have not merely been mute, but even truculent, when their attention has been challenged to this great issue? "The heads of parties," said a Liberal leader of the last century, "are, like the heads of snakes. carried on by the tails, is it possible that in the decay of great industries, in the misery of masses and classes alike, the Liberal chiefs must themselves learn the lesson of the day before they can in turn teach it? Is it possible that Mr. Gladstone fails to recognise the close connection between the misery and unrest of Ireland that has followed from the collapse of prices and rents, and the monetary revolution of 1873? Does the statesman who fixed Irish rents in gold at a time when gold was appreciating by leaps and bounds, and without the smallest reference to the scale of prices, does he prefer rather to cast the Constitution into the crucible than to admit silver to the mints?

Over Mr. Frewen's statement of the general question we need not dwell, inasmuch as his economic standpoint was fully set forth to readers of the *Pioneer* in the well-known series of letters published a few years back in these columns, and since reprinted. And the time that has elapsed since they were written has only served to establish the accuracy of his diognosis of the situation and to confirm his warnings of its gravity. Coming to India we find Mr. Frewen supporting the closure of the mints, and it is interesting to find that he develops the same argument as that used by Sir G. Chesney at the Bankers Institute, viz., that such a measure would not improbably raise the price of the metal instead of lowering it:—

On other than tactical grounds the cessation of coinage in India is desirable, for it is not unlikely, paradoxical as it may seem, that such action may be followed by a rise in the price of silver bullion. In judging of the working of the silver market we have got to bear in mind that the real "Silver King," the man who sells more silver annually for gold than is produced by all the mines of the United States, is her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. The Indian revenue is collected in rupees, but the "home charges" are paid in gold, so that to defray these home charges not less than eighty million ounces of silver have to be sold, direct for sovereigns to produce the sixteen millions sterling required in London. Mr. Foster, the United States Secretary of the Treasury, is buying under the "Sherman Act" of 1890, 1,125,000 ounces weekly; but Lord Kimberley simply swamps the silver market by selling each week nearly a million and a half ounces. It is these smashing sales of "Council drafts" which dominate the silver market; the drafts, which are a demand for rupees lying in the Indian treasuries, are bought by English importers of Indian produce, who naturally being anxious to buy their exchange cheaply, compete as little as possible amongst themselves. Now, the coinage of silver being free in India, the buyer of rupees at these weekly sales is in this strong position; he virtually says to Lord Kimberley, "You must sell me rupees for fifteen-pence, because I can buy Nevada silver at that price in New York, take it to Bombay, and demand free coinage." On the other hand, Mr. Foster says to the owners of American silver bullion, "I can only give you eighty-five cents per ounce for silver, because that is the quoted London price—the price at which I can buy from Lord Kimberley." But the entire situation changes once the Indian mints are closed; then the importing merchant must give what price Lord Kimberley demands, seeing that he can no longer avail himself of the alternative Nevada supply; neither can he buy his rupees in India for gold, because gold in India is not money. It seems, therefore, reasonable to suppose that the India Office, if the Indian mints are closed, cad sell their drafts very much at their own figure, and that if month by month Council drafts are advanced to twenty-pence per rupee, the price of bullion would advance also, "pari passu." For the American seller would then say to Mr. Foster, "The London price of silver is one hundred and twelve cents an ounce; there is no loose silver in the European market, therefore you must give us the London price, one hundred and twelve cents, for your monthly purchase of four and a half million ounces."

And while the exchange operations of the Government of India would require close study, they would present no real difficulty to a practical financier such as Mr. Goschen or Sir David Barbour. If the Indian harvests were deficient, and those of America abundant, the price of Council drafts would require to be reduced, notwithstanding a probable pressure from Lancashire. The export trades of India also would require to be watched closely, for if the exchanges were raised too considerably and rapidly, exports would be checked, and the flow of silver to the East arrested. The Government of India should also buy silver liberally and coin it whenever the Indian bank-rates denoted a money stringency. Further, the Government, instead of leaving it to speculators, should take the vast profit that would arise from the advance in the sterling price of its own silver loans: the advance in this "rupee paper" with the rupee at twenty pence would be at least twenty points, an advance in other words of nearly twenty millions sterling, on eighty-five crores of rupees.

The alternative proposal, the proposal to give India a gold currency, is not only unwise, but would defeat the end in view. For if gold were legal tender and current, the English importer could buy rupees in India with gold. The effect, therefore, of closing the mints would be neutralised; instead of buying Council drafts at the price fixed by the Government of India, the importer would buy rupees in India with sovereigns. The introduction of a gold currency into India would also import a fresh element of appreciation; for if sovereigns were scattered through India they would, being more easily concealed, be bought with hoarded rupees to be hoarded instead; these Oriental myriads already accumulate gold to hoard whenever they can find it in the up-country bazaars; this hoarding would increase to an untold degree if gold—a gold currency—were distributed broadcast and thus brought to their doors.

The cessation of coinage, then, in India appears to be demanded by the exigencies of the crisis; it is an experiment not dangerous in itself, but one which requries to be closely watched. If the bullion price of silver advances, so that silver and the rupee keep company in the upward movement, and if the export trades of India show no considerable diminution, gold prices in London having risen, then the experiment will have succeeded; if however, the silver market fails to respond, if it should on the contrary fall while the rupee advances, then the Indian mints should be promptly opened again, or not only may the revenue from the opium sales in China suffer, but England exchanges with China, Persia, Chili, and probably Russia also, will be seriously involved. From a careful review of the silver market in the United States which I have been able to make during the past few months, I believe that the most likely effect of closing the Indian mints will be the combination of the American silver producers and a steady advance in the price of silver.

THE POLICY OF THE STATES.

The few closing remarks of Mr. Frewen's article are worth quoting, remembering that he is perhaps the single English economist who can claim an intimate practical knowledge of men and measures on the other side of the Atlantic:—

It must suffice to say that while a belief in international bimetallism, a belief confined fifteen years since to a mere handful of students, has since swept both political parties and become public opinion, yet an irreconcilable third party is now organising, that demands free coinage of silver by the United States single-handed, and that contemplates without the smallest alarm the possibility even of a single silver currency. And seeing that the Sherman Act of 1890 must inevitably bring the nation to a silver currency not much later, and that there is but little prospect of the repeal or modification of that Act, the free silver men have perhaps the best of the argument. For if free silver coinage in the United States is possible, as I quite believe, without gold there going to a premium, then for the benefit of all mankind, the United States will have restored the fly-wheel of the financial system which was stopped in 1873. If, on the other hand, gold does go to a premium, the advocates of "free silver" in America recognise that their export trades to England will be stimulated, while the import trades will be hampered by falling exchanges, just as are the trades of Lancashire with India to-day. Thus the American exchanges, having joined with the Indian in this wild wardance, England will have to pass through great further tribulations to a more rational currency conception.

THE LOYALTY OF THE AMIR.

We have already commented upon the possibility of Russian emissaries being in Kabul, for the purpose of securing a settlement of the Pamir question independently of any action taken by England as the guardian of the Amir's interests. Nothing has transpired within the last few days to throw light upon the startling rumour circulated by the *Standard*, and we may yet hear that it has no foundation in fact. All the same we cannot ignore the possibility that such a step may have been taken. Ever since the announcement that the Government of India had proposed a conference with Abdur Rahman at Jellalabad, the Russian press has been protesting against British interference not merely in the Pamirs, but in Afghanistan itself. The official Censor has not checked these utterances, and they doubtless represent the views of the strong anti-English party in the Russian Army, who have chaffed at their forced inaction in Central Asia since the close of the Afghan Boundary Commission. The Pamir expeditions were a sop thrown by the St. Petersburg Foreign Office to this party, of which General Kuropatkin, Governor-General of the Transcaspian Province, is the head. They certainly made the most of their opportunity. Colonel Yanoff forcing a collision with the Afghans at Soma Tash, in order to commit his Government to an openly aggressive policy. But as the military operations on the Pamirs were brought to a close by the approach of winter, nothing further could be done in that direction, and Colonel Yanoff had to content himself with leading a small force of observation in the Upper Murghab Valley. His actions have since received the official cachet of approval at the hands of the Governor-General of Turkistan, and this at the very time that diplomatic negotiations were in progress between London and St. Petersburg regarding his attack upon a power in friendly alliance with England. Such are Russian methods, and however irritating they may be, the English Ministry cannot change them. But it will be of course a different matter altogether if Russia attempts to enter into direct communication with Abdur Rahman respecting the settlement of the Pamir question, and the delimitation of his North-Eastern frontier. Such a departure is an absolute contravention of the understanding arrived at betwen England and Russia that Afghanistan is without the sphere of influence of the latter and that the Amir's foreign relations are controlled by England herself. The importance of this agreement cannot be overestimated. If it did not exist, there would be nothing to prevent Russia playing in Afghanistan, the game which has been so successful in Khorasan and Northern Persia generally. It is quite true that in making Kabul over to Abdur Rahman in 1880 we imposed upon him the condition that he should subordinate his relations with Foreign Powers entirely to our own policy, but unless Russia had recognised our right to exact such a condition this arrangement would have been of little value. She did recognise it, as the Boundary Commission proved, and she has acknowledged it for the last twelve years. To intrigue now, in order to avoid the consequences of this recognition, is certain to lead to dangerous complications, and we can scarcely believe that M. de Giers desires to bring matters to a crisis: in other words to question England's right solely to direct the Amir's foreign policy. This would be so bold a stroke, and its effect would be so far-reaching that Russia would have to be prepared to face something more than mere remonstrance. And yet there are indications that she is half-prepared to adventure on this course. It may have been noted, that only a short time ago it was stated with an air of authority that she intended to settle the Pamir question by negotiations with China and Afghanistan, separately and independently, the inference being that England had no concern in the matter. Then came the Syet's declaration that the Hindu Kush Passes must be under Russian control. Those who have scoffed at the anxiety shown in India regarding Colonel Yanoff's filibustering on the Pamirs, may have failed to note the significance of these utterances; but they will now, perhaps, awake to some sense of the meaning of Russia's advance on the Alai Range, when they hear of an Afghan agent in the Cossack camp on the Murghab and the sinister rumour of emissaries in Kabul itself. If they are of Sir Lepel Griffin's opinion, they will comfort themselves with the reflection that we have nothing to do but leave the Amir alone. Would they be prepared to see him hand over to Russia, Wakhan, Shignan and Roshan, thus laying open the line of the Hindu Kush and the approach to Badakshan? As to the intentions of the Amir, he must be given the benefit of the doubt at present, but if he desires to purchase freedom from pressure on his northern border by intriguing with Russia, he is indeed indifferent to the interests of his dynasty.—*Pioneer.*

More attention than it deserves is, we think, being paid to the rumour that a Russian Mission had arrived at Kabul. Our transfrontier correspondents, who are always ready to seize upon sensational reports of the kind, have not even referred to it: and the general opinion of those native gentlemen in the Punjab who know the Amir and his ways, is that he knows the Russians too well to put himself in any way in their power, except under direct necessity. If there is any foundation for the mission story, it is propably no more than the arrival at Kabul of some adventurous merchant from Russian territory. These things are always magnified into affairs of political importance, and we have before now had to translate important "Russian Proclamations" which turned out to be mere advertisements of market sales, or something of that kind. Although, however, we will await confirmation before we believe the Russian mission story, it cannot be denied that our frontier relations with the Amir are getting very delicate indeed. The affair of Buland Khel, for instance, was a very near thing. The Amir's troops were advancing *via* Khost, when Mr. Merk's orders to occupy the place came: and, according to our transfrontier correspondents, he entered the place on the 6th with infantry and cavalry, the Amir's agents taking to flight. If the Afghans and our troops had arrived simultaneously, who can tell what might not have happened? Even now the Waziris are very keen to get Afghan assistance to expel British authority from Buland Khel, and are industriously spreading a rumour that a force of four regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and a battery of artillery, under General Gholam Haider, is on its way for that purpose.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

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THE NEXT COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A correspondent, who subscribes himself "Bombay," writes under the above heading to the "Pioneer": It is generally admitted that Sir George White's selection as Lord Roberts' successor has met with the unqualified approval of every military man in India, excepting a small circle composed of the disappointed aspirants for the post, and the people who had been promised, or who had reasonable grounds for the hope of employment on the personal staff of one or other of them. Rejoiced as the military public is at the appointment of the individual those who have at heart the efficiency of our Army in India are even more pleased at the establishment of a precedent for the preference of "fitness" to "seniority" as a qualification for the holding of a high command.

It is now nearly a hundred years since Napoleon won the battle of Marengo at the age of eight-and twenty; and we are just awaking to the absurdity of the the idea that the senior sexagenarian who has not actually disgraced himself by the exhibition of glaring incompetence, should be held to have prima facie claim to a post, for the filling of which the public—who pay a high price—are manifestly entitled to have the best man to be got. Now that the old hard-and-fast rule of "seniores priores" has at last been broken through, it is to be hoped that the principle which guided Her Majesty in her choice of a successor to Lord Roberts will be adhered to in filling up the vacancy which will be created by the retirement of Sir George Greaves, who has, it is understood, definitely announced his intention of resigning the command of the Bombay Army April next.

Public opinion seems already to have made up its mind—on what grounds it is not quite clear; for though justice upholds the presumption, precedent is decidedly against it—that the post, if not abolished altogether, will be given to an officer of the Indian Service.

Setting aside, as unworthy of serious consideration by anyone outside of a small circle of Western Indian friends and admirers, the claims of the local warriors whose names have been a good deal to their own surprise possibly mentioned in connection with the filling of the berth, there are no less than eight officers of the Indian Army who are supposed to be in the running for the post, viz., Sir John Hudson, the brothers Gough, Sir Henry Collett, Sir William Lockhart, Sir Robert Low, and Generals Chapman and Nairne. Of these the first mentioned is at present a strong favourite. He is a Lieutenant-General with a most distinguished record of service. He is also a man with the courage of his opinions, a rigid moralist, with pronounced views on the questions of religion and temperance, and he is said to be utterly unsusceptible to female influence.

All these qualifications—more especially the social ones—would seem to point to Sir John as eminently the man to succeed to the Bombay command. But alas! he is in his sixtieth year, and has served for nearly forty years in India; and though the present Commander-in-Chief, who was sixty last September, can still do a hard day's work in the saddle against most men twenty years his junior, it must not be forgotten that the latter distinguished officer has spent some fifty per cent. of his hot-weather days in Simla, and that he is now, when on the point of relinquishing his command, but nine months Sir John's senior.

The same fatal objection, on the score of Anno Domini, holds good in the case of the Goughs, one of whom has already entered upon his thirteenth lustrum, whilst the other is near the completion of his twelfth.

There are few men better versed in Indian affairs than General Chapman; but apart from the fact that his regimental experience has been most infinitesimal, his delicate health would never stand the physical hard work now expected from the Commander-in-Chief of a Presidency.

Sir Henry Collett's appointment would be a popular one; but the well-informed say that he is not desirous of extending his present term of Indian service; besides which, he could hardly be promoted over the heads of Generals Nairne, Low, and Lockhart.

The first two of these officers are well known to be possessed of great interest in a quarter from which recommendation would carry great weight. Opinion seems a good deal divided as to the former's chances, some of the said-to-be-inspired ones mentioning him as one of the likeliest of the lot; whilst others assert that his friends in power have other views for his advancement. He is a strong man and a just one; he is remarkably active for his fifty-six years, and he deserves a substantial reward for being the first man to teach the Royal Regiment of Artillery that a gunner needs to learn how to shoot with his gun as well as polish it. But he is a gunner pure and simple, and though active, he will be fifty-seven next June. Sir R. Low is but fifty-five, and has seen service in many lands. He is also a great personal friend of the out-going Commander-in-Chief.

Lastly, we come to Sir W. Lockhart, who, if we adhere to the principle that what we want is the best man for the berth, independently of seniority, should have a better chance than any of the other seven. Sir William is but fifty-one, and though hardly of the light weight class, can do a long distance ride without suffering ill-effects therefrom against any man in India. His physique and constitution defy hardship and climate. He has seen a great deal of service and, what is more to the point, much real hard fighting. He is as good with his pen as he is with his sword, and last, but far from least of all qualifications for the post, he is a man whom all who have served under him, either in the field or in office, agree in describing as "the best fellow in the world to work under," being always cheery, good-tempered, devoid of "side," and mindful alike of the feelings and interests of his subordinates. The ridiculous theory that a man who displays an aptitude for frontier work should be punished for his efficiency by being retained on the N.-W. frontier on half the pay he would draw in a higher command, must have been advanced by a "Piffer" suffering from the proverbial "Punjab head." It would hardly interfere with Sir William's selection, especially when we have an officer such as Colonel Arthur Hammond at hand to take his place.

India is already over-run with officers too old and too feeble for their work. What we want is rigid adherence to the commonsense rule of the "selection of the best man" for every vacant post; and the more of the superseded fossils who retire in dudgeon the better for the interests of both the country and the really efficient members of the military profession.

One of the pleasantest and most notable of this year's Christmas gathering, says an up-country paper, was, by the general consent of all who took part in it, the meeting at Kotah,—convened particularly to celebrate the installation of the young Maharao by the Governor-General's Agent. Colonel Trevor had also another pleasant duty to perform during the week, namely, that of decorating Lieutenant Manners Smith, recently of the Gilgit Agency, now a Political Assistant in pleasant Rajputana, with the Victoria Cross, so brilliantly won by the storming of the Hunza Fort at Nilt. A detachment of the Deoli Force was present to give a military character to the occasion, and a number of friends, who had the pleasure of drinking Mr. Manners Smith's health at the Agency later on, with full honours. The young Maharao of Kotah is happily one of those few Chiefs whose accession suggests hope, rather than aprehensions. He is just twenty years old and, like so many of the best of the rising generation in Rajputana, has received his education under Colonel Loch, at the Mayo College at Ajmere, from which he has brought away an excellent reputation. It was a pleasant feature of the installation that he had at his side the young Maharaja of Bikanir a college comrade, who had come all the way from his far-off estate to the banks of the Chumbul, in order to be present at the ceremony. Shooting, picnics, a gymkhana, and polo, in which the Maharao led a State team to victory over Deoli, helped to fill in a thoroughly enjoyable week, during which everything that hospitality could suggest was ensured to the guests by Colonel and Mrs. Wyllie. The Maharao, as Colonel Trevor's speech showed, starts on his reign under the fairest auspices. The State, by careful management, has been gradually relieved of its debts, which were appallingly heavy, and, what is still more, the young ruler has as yet no enemy in himself. As Bhopal dates its loyal alliance with the British Power from the assistance given to Goddard, so Kotah claims our friendship from the day when Zalim Singh, its enlightened Minister, offered help and refuge to Monson in the disastrous day of his retreat from Central India. There are no older or more prominent instances of disinterested friendship from the Native States, and on this account alone everyone must hope that Kotah under its young ruler embarks this year on a course of vigorous prosperity.

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AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLENS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 P.M., MESSRS. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

A consignment of woollens, consisting of black and blue worsted coatings, striped and checked tweed, various kinds of meltons, black and coloured trouserings, broad cloth, &c., &c.

Each piece measures only 10 to 15 yards, and will be sold singly to suit all buyers.

The above include a great variety of cloth suitable for coats and pants.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

18 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ grey drills.
4 „ green cambrics.
2 cases tinware.
30 rolls wire fillet of sizes.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, January 17, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.

THE news conveyed by Reuter's telegrams of Saturday was all chronicled in our report under that evening's date, and no further market advices through that medium are since to hand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 7,79,104
„ „ Branches	„	„ 23,098
Other Deposits	Dec.	„ 41,78,336
Government Securities	Inc.	„ 45,314
Loans	Dec.	„ 1,55,156
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„ 9,93,449
Balance with other Banks	Dec.	„ 34,165
Cash	„	„ 45,46,178

Notwithstanding the further advance in the Presidency Bank's rates last week, the Cash Balance continues to diminish in presence of an improved demand for Money for the purposes of trade, the Statement of Affairs, issued this morning, disclosing a falling off of 45½ lakhs since the date of the previous Return, at 164¼ lakhs. The principal movement shown by the figures, which we give above, had been in Private Deposits, which had diminished by 41¾ lakhs; but in Bills Discounted there had again been a material increase, say, of some 10 lakhs; and though the amount in Loans was again rather less, the net increase in trade requirements had been about 50½ lakhs compared with an addition of 22¾ lakhs in the week preceding. The only other noticeable item in the Return is an important increase in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office, whereby the balance had been helped.

COTTON.—In sympathy with the downward movement in the governing markets, prices here have further declined to-day Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy, with a dull feeling and a very small business passing. The only purchase for export reported is 150 bales of new Khangaum at Rs. 248; while the Mills have bought only 700 bales in all, made up of 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 300; 250 Dhulia, at Rs. 221-2; and 150 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 220 per candy.

At Beawar, in the Bengal circle, and Veerumgaum, in the Dhollera circle, the weather was cloudy when the usual telegrams were despatched this morning; but no further rain had fallen, and in the other portions of the Cotton area the weather was bright and seasonable. The bolls and the plants were rapidly ripening at Broach, and in some of the Dhollera districts, where also the mornings had become cold and dewy to the advantage of the crop.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export to-day in quiet markets; but prices in both are still quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,242	bales.
Wheat	18,171	cwt.
Linseed	2,146	„
Rapeseed	2,458	„
Gingelly	8,635	„
Groundnuts	7,180	„
Castorseed	2,676	„
Rice	3,596	„

FREIGHTS are steady. Business has been done, for picked ports, for March shipment, at 15s.; and for February shipment to Marseilles, at 15s. 9d., per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a firm feeling; but the market has been very quiet throughout the day both for Merchants' and Bank Paper. Rates were first quoted at 1s. 2 11-16d. for Telegraphic and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Demand without finding buyers; then 1s. 2 11-16d. was done in Telegraphic for both ready and forward, also a little Bank Demand at 1s. 2¾d. and 1s. 2 25-32d. for cash, in one direction; while at the quotation of 1s. 2⅞d. for Credits we hear of nothing transpiring. We quote at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 11-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 25-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 2⅞d.	„
Francs do.	1·56½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been unsettled in tone to-day, and rates have fluctuated, closing this evening for Fours at 103 13-16 for cash; 103⅞ for the February account; and 103 11-16 for the March account, with buyers at the rate, in all positions.

SHARES.—There has not been much doing in this market to-day; but in Cotton Mill Scrip we note a decline of Rs. 10 in Hyderabad; of Rs. 5 each in Manockjee Petit and Oriental; and of Rs. 2½ in Central India; and an advance of Rs. 5 in Mazagon; and of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas, at our revised quotations. In Press shares, Volkart's have declined Rs. 40; and Munmar and New Berar Rs. 5 each. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 65 lower in the new issue, at Rs. 1,030.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	95
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 13-16
Bar Silver	38¼

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, JAN. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 16.

The Thames arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 15.

The Peshawar arrived here yesterday evening.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.

From Monday, the 16th, the rates for New South Wales, South Australia, West Australia, Victoria and Tasmania will be increased by ten annas by each route, the rates for New Zealand will be reduced to Rs. 5-7 via Moulmein, Rs. 4-5 via Madras, and Rs. 13 via Teheran-Amoor. The rates for Queensland remain unchanged.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th Jan., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	16	1	41 p.m.	..	17
Suez	16	2	45 p.m.	..	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 16th Jan., 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	23	..	1
„ Kurrachee	..	11	..	1
„ Madras	1	9	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 15.

10 p.m.	73·4

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16.

6 a.m.	69·3
10 a.m.	73·5
2 p.m.	78·3
4 p.m.	76·4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 15th January, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·839
Temperature of the Air	74·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·4
Dew Point	63·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·692
Extent of cloudy sky, (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	66·9
General Directions of Wind*	ENE, N, ENE, NW, NNW, NNE
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	196

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOULDING—January 11, at Lahore, the wife of H R Goulding, of a daughter.

LOWTHER—January 1, at Khagole, Dinapore, the wife of Arthur J N Lowther, of a son.

MURRAY—January 9, at Jhansi, the wife of E D Murray, Permanent Way Inspector, E I Railway, of a daughter.

RUNDLE—January 10, at Amritsar, the wife of G Archer Rundle, Punjab Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BAKER—ROBINSON—January 12, at St Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Madras, by the Rev A C Taylor, William James Baker, Quarter-Master Sergeant (O R S), 2nd Bn. The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, to Emma Robinson, of Lowton, Essex.

DEATH.

FLYNN—January 6, at Adamshah, Sukkur, of bronchitis, Grace Flynn, widow of the late W J Flynn, Sub-Engineer, P W D, aged 47 years and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1893.

A MEMORANDUM on the material condition of the lower orders in Bengal has been drawn up by Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, by order of the Local Government. In 1887 a circular was addressed to the Provincial Governments at the instance of the then Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, expressing the desire of the Government of India to possess more information as to the condition of the lower classes throughout the Empire. The object was frankly stated to be to provide material for dealing with the allegations constantly made as to the poverty of the lower classes—allegations which, the circular stated, might apply to limited tracts, but were not, there was reason to believe, generally applicable. In compliance with this request confidential inquiries were made in all parts of the Empire and a large mass of information obtained. But the enquiries were not made in accordance with a settled plan, and the methods adopted were unsatisfactory. In some instances it is alleged, that they were so inquisitorial that suspicions being aroused the replies elicited were evasive and misleading; in others, the statements of subordinate agents were not sifted, and little confidence could be placed in the accuracy of the information obtained. Mr. Skrine has taken as the basis of his Memorandum the reports of the Divisional Commissioners and District Officers of the Bengal Presidency drawn up in 1887-88. He has collected from them and other sources a great mass of facts, but he had not sufficient time to make a complete summary of the economic progress during a decade, of a population of seventy-five millions of people, inhabiting an area of one hundred and eighty-seven thousand square miles. Such a task, he modestly says, would demand at least six months' close application. Besides the necessary material was not available. The final results of the analyses of the returns of the last Census are not yet complete. The statistics of the immense internal tide of Bengal are imperfect. While the Calcutta Customs reports and the records of the river and rail-borne traffic and the navigation of the canals are accessible there is no record of the enormous carriage by native craft on the Ganges and its tributaries. It is, therefore, impossible to give a complete view of the development and extent of the inland trade which sustains and stimulates external commerce.

The author of the memorandum has adopted the Division as a convenient unit, nearly all statistics being grouped around it. The average Bengal Division possesses an area and a population which many European kingdoms might well envy—more than twenty thousand square miles, with eight millions and-a-quarter of inhabitants. These Districts differ widely in soil and climate, the Bengal Presidency having within its wide frontiers every conceivable variety of both. The Districts even within their own limits show great diversities of mountain and plain, swamp and jungle, healthy tracts, and malarious soil. Without going to the length of Buckle in ascribing to the environment all the peculiarities of national character, the writer recognises that in different parts of Bengal there are corresponding differences in the population. In the eastern Districts, where the soil is alluvial and gives forth no exhalations, the people are more hardy and progressive than in the central and northern tracts, where the soil is saturated with the pollution of centuries, and a change in the direction of the drainage has converted the former river beds into a succession of swamps. In those regions and in the Terai the population is lacking in vitality, and physical and moral sluggishness are prevailing characteristics, which have their influence on material prosperity. In the west, on the outlying spurs of the Central Indian plateau, the population is more healthy and vigorous, but its growth is limited by the sterility of the soil and deficiency of the rainfall. Mr. Skrine does not regard the statistics of crime as of much importance in estimating the growth of prosperity in Bengal. The offences against property are mostly committed by professional criminals. A man commits thefts, burglaries, and dacoities, not because he is starving, but because his father did so before him. Hereditary criminals would no doubt justify themselves in a Court of Conscience by the plea that they were influenced by the same principle of filial piety, which, we are informed, is the sole and sufficient basis of all morality in China. The writer also sets little store on the inferences usually derived from the sale of stamps and the registration of deeds. The stamp revenue in the Presidency has risen in the last ten years from a crore and twenty lakhs to a crore and a-half, fully twenty-five per cent. The District in which the development of the stamp revenue was most pronounced was not by any means as progressive in other respects as Districts in which the growth of the stamp revenue was not so great. The growth of local prosperity is largely dependent on the presence or absence of navigable rivers and canals, and railway communication. Eastern Bengal is fortunate in the possession of a network of rivers navigable all the year round, and many water-courses which become navigable during the rainy season. The central and northern districts enjoy the same conditions, though in a less degree. These facilities for inland navigation have led to the development of a gigantic inland trade, while the introduction of steam navigation on the great rivers has brought within reach of the markets wide areas of country which ten or fifteen years ago were quite isolated. All this, of course, tends to the prosperity of the cultivator, giving him a market for his produce in good years, ensuring him against famine in years of drought, of which he has just had experience in three consecutive seasons. In the western parts of the country this source of prosperity is absent, and Chota Nagpur, as well as parts of Burdwan, have lagged behind. A network of roads has been made by the district and local boards extending in 1891 to over 32,000 miles, being one mile of road to every six miles of area. In the eastern divisions roads have been made by the district boards so freely that a doubt is suggested whether a portion of the funds thus laid out might not have been more advantageously devoted to the improvement of the river system.

Great progress has been effected in the extension of railways in the ten years, Bengal is now in direct railway communication with Assam and Upper India. The Northern Bengal State Railway has been extended, bringing large districts within reach of the markets, and the Bengal-Nagpur line has done much for Chota Nagpur. Other lines are contemplated which will complete the trunk system. The practical result of all that has been accomplished in the improvement of ways and communications was strikingly shown in the ease, with which the failure of the rice crop in three consecutive years, has been tided over, without famine or even severe suffering. The condition of things in 1891 was very similar to that in 1874, when six millions were expended to deal with famine. A third of the rice crop on which five-eighths of the population depend for food had failed, and the stocks were low in the north and east, owing to the neglect of rice cultivation in favour of jute in the previous year. Had it not been for the advance made in the interval in communication and in canal irrigation—as well as in the staying power of the people—there would have been a famine. The general conclusion is that the material condition of the people of Bengal has decidedly improved, though in some districts where the conditions are not favourable the improvement is not so marked as in others. Even in the central and western districts of Bengal, which are not so thriving owing to climatic conditions, all classes, it is stated, are well fed, and indulge in a display of clothing and jewellery which their fathers never dreamed of. This general improvement extends to the day-labourer and the artisan. The class of agricultural labourers is, contrary to the prevailing impression, far from numerous, and its services are in great request. The condition of the labourers have been greatly improved by the extension of railways, which enables them to go where there is a demand for their labour. The artisans also have their part in the prosperity, though their wages have not risen. For the most part they own land, which they sublet on a system like the French métayage, and receive a share of the crops in lieu of rent. They thus obtain sufficient grain for seven or eight months' consumption. They find employment in the jute, cotton, and paper mills, which extend for miles along the banks of the Hughli, and in the smaller factories in the districts. Some of the old industries, such as the manufacture of silk are decaying, and the hand-loom weavers are giving up the competition with products of foreign looms. But the manufactures of Bengal are more valuable now than they were in the days when the silk of India and the muslin of Dacca had a European reputation. The manufacturing industries have created a higher standard of living in the towns. Nevertheless while, as a whole, the population of Bengal is enjoying an increased and increasing standard of prosperity it is probable that in some of the districts the rate of progress is unequal. Mr. Skrine considers it probable that twenty per cent. of the 16,000,000 inhabitants of the Patna division are insufficiently fed. In limited tracts of two other divisions there is reason for anxiety in times of poor harvests and high prices, but the peasant, the artisan, and the labourer throughout the country are infinitely better off than their predecessors. Mr. Skrine is satisfied of this fact from the evidences to be seen on every side of better houses, food, and dress, and a more liberal expenditure on ornaments, brass eating-vessels, and luxuries. It is true that there is a nearly universal indebtedness, but that he considers is the outcome of a rude system of insurance against famine, as well as of extravagant expenditure on marriage ceremonies and he regards it rather as a sign of credit and the possession of resources than as an evidence of poverty. That realised wealth is growing is shown by the increase of the deposits in the savings banks from a little over a lakh in 1882-83 to a crore and seventy lakhs last year, though restrictions have been placed in the interval on the maximum amount of deposits. Thus, it appears to be indubitably established that the population of the Bengal Presidency—like that of the Madras Presidency—so far from sinking into decay and poverty, is advancing steadily in well-being.

THE Corporation assembled in the New Municipal Chamber for the first time yesterday. To the surprise of every one, and especially to those who on Thursday evening last had tested the acoustic qualities of the handsome hall, and found them unexceptionable every word being heard without any difficulty, it was found that it was well nigh impossible to hear those who addressed the meeting. The only difference in the conditions was that on Thursday while one person spoke, every one else was silent, and that there were no groups in the doorways engaged in conversation, while yesterday there was a choir of voices which came back in a curious reverberation. It may have been that the rough wind blowing outside, and the windows, doors, and ventilators near the roof being all open, contributed to the unsatisfactory result. Under the circumstances the meeting ought to have adjourned to the old Municipal offices for the occasion, and left the architect to find out the cause of the unwelcome and unexpected reverberation, and supply the remedy. Rather precipitately the meeting was adjourned till to-day, at three o'clock, in oblivion of the fact that at 4 o'clock the Councillors will be at the Apollo Bunder to be present at the official reception of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand and Prince Leopold of Tuscany. What was still more inconsiderate was that a small committee of the Corporation was formed to deal with the acoustic difficulty off their own bat and according to their own lights. The Committee without a moment's delay called in coolies to sweep the new and beautiful furniture into the verandahs and thus add to the echo, while depriving themselves and every one else of the opportunity of seeing what a change in the arrangements might do to indicate the true source of the trouble. The Commons of England did not act in so precipitate a fashion when the acoustic properties of the new House in which they now sit were so bad that honourable members could not make themselves heard either by their colleagues or the reporters. They sent for Sir Charles Barry, who ascertained where the defect lay, and removed it. Whatever is amiss in the new Bombay Chamber can be rectified if the members will possess their souls in patience for a few days, and resist the temptation to do the work themselves. A few steel wires hung across the hall will probably suffice.

A MORNING paper suspected of a secret admiration for republican principles declares that "the son of the late King Theodore of Abyssinia" has been fined at Brighton for being drunk and disorderly, and makes merry over the difficulties of the son of a monarch out of business. "There are," we are told, "but few openings in the line of life to which this young man belongs. He would certainly receive scant encouragement if he attempted to revive the business of the old firm at Magdala. He has probably fallen between the two stools of civilization and barbarism. He does not seem to have given civilization a fair trial, while as to the other, the old Adam of the parental instincts has evidently some influence over his nature. He is on the whole less fortunate than Alamayoo, the heir-apparent of one of the dusky monarchs that fell before our sword and spear. Alamayoo, a very gentle boy, was brought to England by his captors and put to school, and both his manners and his morals were such as to give general satisfaction. But the climate was too much for him and he was destined to an untimely death." This is all extremely improving no doubt but the writer is shaky in his "facts." King Theodore had only one son, or at any rate one legitimate son, Alamayoo, who is spoken of in the quotation above as if he were the offspring of some other "dusky monarch" with whom we fought. We have heard of the Brighton "black man" before, but who he is, and where he comes from nobody, not even the editor of the organ of respectable dissent, seems to know. The unfortunate Alamayoo, it will be remembered, came to England in charge of Captain Speedy, and was received with great kindness by the Queen.

AMONG the contents of the January magazines that will attract attention in India are two articles on the question of the day, one in the *Nineteenth Century*, entitled "The Silver Question and India," from the pen of Sir George Chesney, and the other in the *Fortnightly Review* by Mr. Moreton Frewen, on "Silver up to Date." Mr. Frewen, whose re-appearance in this controversy after a somewhat prolonged silence will be welcomed by his friends, argues that the most likely effect of closing the Indian mints—a course he strongly favours—will be the combination of the American silver producers and a steady advance in the price of silver. The writer on Indian affairs in the *Times* deals at length with the present phase of the monetary difficulty. Writing as a monometallist and an advocate of *laissez faire*, he makes all the capital he can out of what may be called the planters' revolt, and a certain memorial of "the inhabitants of Poona," which we should, perhaps, not be wrong in suggesting is the outcome of inspiration received from England. The monometallic party, like the children of this world, are in their generation wiser than the bimetallists, who up to this day are without a single influential representative in the metropolitan Press. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, under the editorship of Mr. Cust, M.P. is opening its columns more freely than formerly to the apostles of a double standard, some of whom are indulging in the hope that it will ultimately blossom into an organ of the bimetallists.

SIR EDWARD REED has made himself notorious, and he has not been driven from Cardiff; at all events not yet. He met the local Gladstonian Thousand the other evening, and his friends were in a tremendous majority. He has not faced a public meeting and probably will abstain from undertaking such a risk. The Cardiff Conservatives are disappointed at the course things appear to be taking for they are eager for the fray, and with Mr. J. M. Maclean as their champion they think they would win the seat. Mr. Maclean, we hear, is ready to stand, and is in excellent fighting form, Harmony may be restored between Sir E. Reed and the section of his constituents who are offended by his impulsiveness, but if he should be compelled to apply for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, a less lucrative post than the one he is supposed to have desired, Mr. Maclean will doubtless run his opponent very hard and perhaps beat him.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has, we hear, promised to open the Chinchli Horse and Cattle Show on the 6th proximo, and to distribute the prizes to the successful exhibitors.

MR. G. R. LOWNDES has been admitted a member of the Bombay Bar, and made the usual declaration before the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.

THE 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps hold their camp-of-exercise at Baroda this year. The camp opens on Sunday the 22nd and closes on the 28th inst.

THE Southern Mahratta Railway Company announces important changes in its train service with effect from the 22nd instant. The timing of the passenger trains between Poona and Mysore *via* Hubli, Harihar, and Bangalore has been revised and accelerated, and in order to meet the requirements of the Public in the Kistna District, a through service of trains has been organized between Kistna Canal Terminus and Guntakal Junction in connection with the Madras Railway Company's trains to and from Madras and the S. M. Company's trains to and from Bellary and beyond. The timings of several of the local trains have also been revised and particulars of these the Company's Time Table sets forth.

THOSE who value their necks in the hunting field whether they be men or women, should take the advice of "A Lady" who writes in "Baily's Magazine" and lay to heart the immense importance of beginning their equestrian practice by learning to ride without reins. Without this they are almost certain, though unconsciously, to interfere with the horse's mouth when he is in the act of jumping, in which case the horse if he is going at a fence will "get his head up," and will not see where he is going. Apart from this, the reinless rider acquires a firmer seat. Who, it is asked, has not seen youths—when anxious to cut a dash in the hunting-field—gallop their horses at a fence, sawing their mouths, and ramming their spurs into their flanks? very brave they are apparently; but, if horses could speak, they would, in the opinion of this writer, tell a pitiable tale of how their mouths are wrenched when in the act of jumping; how they were thrown out of their stride; and how horse and rider landed by little short of a miracle on the far side of a fence. Another error which ladies are especially apt to be guilty of is abuse of the spur. Very few of us, says "A Lady," are physically able to wear one without risk of pricking the horse inadvertently. In the excitement of a run with hounds it is almost impossible to avoid doing this; but to take more out of your horse than is necessary is both foolish and dangerous; in as much as it may make him rush at his fences, or exhaust his staying powers too soon.

"WHAT Highland societies are willing to help?" exclaims the editor of "The Celtic Monthly." The occasion is not absolutely one of national peril, but it is one, nevertheless, that is certain to stir all Scottish hearts. It is simply the rumour—which is indeed something more than a rumour—that the War Office contemplates converting the "79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders" into a battalion of the Scots Guards—an act which, as this writer says, will "obliterate" this famous regiment from the Army List. A Highland contributor, Mr. John MacKay, professes to know that the Queen and all the Royal Family are opposed to a change by which the name of regiment "crowned with honours from every field of battle, from 1794 to the end of the Indian Mutiny, will cease to exist save in the pages of history." The officers and soldiers of the regiment are, this gentleman also assures us, against the proposal, though they dare not give utterance to their desire to be left as they are.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

THE AMBASSADORS LIBELLED.

PARIS, JAN. 15.

The correspondents of the Hungarian, German, and Italian papers have been expelled from here, because they hinted that the Russian and Italian Ambassadors Baron von Mohrenheim and General Menabrea were implicated in the Panama Canal Scandals.

M. Ribot has apologised to the Ambassadors as the French papers had reproduced the alleged libel.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FOR INDIA.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

Sir George White will probably be promoted to the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-General, and will sail at the beginning of March for India. Sir George is now selecting his staff, but will choose them mostly from officers serving in India.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

A pamphlet on the Indian Silver question from the pen of Mr. Hermann Schmidt has appeared, in which he strongly opposes a gold standard which, he says, England could not stand for twenty-four hours. He approves the silver standard under which Indian commerce and wealth have increased, and further adds that if the mints are closed to silver coinage the silver held in India would be disastrously depreciated.

THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

The Indian troopship Crocodile has arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay.

THE EGYPTIAN PREMIER.

CAIRO, JAN. 16.

Fakhri's Pacha replaces Mustapha Fembi Pacha, as Egyptian Premier, owing to the latter illness.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The death is announced of Mr. Thomas Shaw, member for Halifax.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The Bombay mails of the 31st ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SUEZ, JAN. 14.

The Rohilla, with the outward English mails of the 6th instant, left Suez, at 4 p. m., to-day, having been blocked in the Canal.

MR. RANKIN, M.P.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

Mr. Rankin, Conservative M.P., for Leominster, is on a visit to Calcutta.

COLONEL ROGERS.

Colonel Rogers, Secretary to the Government of India under the Patents Act, goes on six months' leave in April.

OIL EXPLORATIONS.

The oil explorations, which have cost some six lakhs in Baluchistan, are to be discontinued.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Mr. Pease, Superintendent, Bacterological Survey' shortly visits Burma with a view of starting operations for the suppression of cattle disease.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS.

Surgeon-Colonel Cleghorn is transferred from the Punjab to Bengal as Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice Surgeon-Colonel Wilson who goes on leave, and Surgeon-Colonel Pilcher goes from Bengal to the Punjab.

RETURN OF MR. HORACE BELL.

Mr. Horace Bell, Consulting Engineer, State Railways, has returned from inspecting the Mu Valley Railway, Burma. It is probable that substantial reductions will be made in the Government annual grant of fifty lakhs to Burma.

A BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY IN INDIA.

A conference, including Sir E. Buck, Surgeon-General Rice, Professor Luigard, Mr. Hallen, and Dr. Cunningham, sits shortly to consider the question of location and work of Bacteriological Laboratory in India.

SUPPLY OF MILITARY STORES TO INDIA.

The Government of India have addressed the Secretary of State on the necessity of some improvement in the system under which military stores are now supplied to India.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Mortimer, R.A., Ordnance Department, will probably be deputed to proceed to England to confer with the India Office, and devise some ameliorations in the present unsatisfactory system.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

The match between Lord Hawke's team and the Presidency was resumed to-day, when the Presidency showed an excellent form. Most of the batsmen got into double figures, and at 3-30 p.m., their innings closed for 268 runs. There was an hour and-a-half daylight left, when the visitors' team went in, and had put together 83 for six wickets. The following are the scores. :—

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lord Hawke, run out	17	b Hair	25
Mr Hornsby, b Hair	2	b Hoare	4
Mr Robinson, c Neale, b Hoare	5	b Hair	0
Mr Vernon, c Moran, b Hoare	28	c Thomas, b Hoare	0
Mr Jackson, b Hair	10	c Paine, b Hoare	13
Mr Hill, b Hoare	2	b Hoare	0
Mr C W Wright, run out	37	not out	31
Mr Gibson, b Thomas	16	not out	5
Mr H Wright, c and b Thomas	4	did not bat.	
Mr Foljambe, b Hoare	3		
Mr Heseltine, not out	19		
Extras	3	Extras	5
Total	158	Total	83

THE PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr G Neale, c and b Hornsby	2	l-b-w b Foljambe	34
Mr W Moran, b Heseltine	6	c Foljambe, b Heseltine	40
Mr C Johnson, b Hornsby	6	c Wright, b Gibson	16
Mr J Campbell, c Hornsby, b Hill	27	c Jackson, b Hornsby	40
Mr H Carruthers, c Hornsby, b Heseltine	0	c Jackson, b Gibson	16
Mr R Thomas, l-b-w	5	c Lord Hawke, b Hornsby	19
Mr F Paine, c Wright, b Hornsby	0	not out	35
Mr C S Hickley b Hornsby	0	b Gibson	35
Mr J Thomas, c Wright, b Hornsby	24	b Hornsby	11
Mr H J Hoare, c Wright, b Hill	0	not out	4
Mr R K Hair, not out	0	did not bat	
Extras	3	Extras	18
Total	72	Total	268

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 16.

The hearing of the Pamphlet Scandal Case was resumed to-day. Sheik Gulam Mahomed swore that two and-a-half years ago he saw Jaffer Hussain in Mehdi Hassan's house. On that occasion Mrs. Mehdi Hassan threw her arms round Jaffer, and he put his arms round her waist, and both then went into a room. Abdul Karim, a confidential servant of the late Sir Salar Jung II. swore that at Ulwar Mrs. Mehdi Hassan remained for several nights in Sir Salar's room.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 16.

The special idea was as follows :—The Southerners were ordered to protect the Bund Bridge and the Kalas ford, and prevent the enemy from getting into Poona or Kirkee. Further it was hoped that the Southerners might be able to push the left flank of the Northerners round to drive General Gatacre's force somewhere between the Sister Hills and Lohogaon, but as matters eventually turned out the result was precisely opposite to what was anticipated ; for instead of the Northerners being driven back on their left flank General Gatacre actually succeeded in taking the Bund Bridge without opposition, and absolutely nothing to prevent him from marching straight into Poona. He effected this by making a feint on the Southerners' left flank, and drawing the defenders' attention away from the Bund Bridge. The two battalions of Northerners (one battalion Loyal North Lancashire and one battalion King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment) were despatched by General Gatacre from Lohogaon with orders to march in a south-westerly direction towards the Kalas ford. These battalions crept carefully leading towards the village of Dhanowrie, keeping well under cover, and went along the big nullah to the north of the Yerrowda Jail, and made demonstrations on that flank of the defenders. The Southerners were strongly posted on the ridges. Here Colonel Goldsmith's brigade of four battalions and one Mountain Battery were on their look-out. General Beville's scouts had not brought him correct information, and it was in consequence that the Southerners were out-flanked on their right. The Southern Commander anticipated being attacked in force on his left, where two battalions, under Major Reilly, were making great demonstration as they could, and his attention was consequently principally turned in that direction. Major Coke's Horse Artillery was sent to support Major Reilly's battalions. The battery took up a position on an eminence, a little to the south-west of the Commander-in-Chief's Camp, but they were ordered by the umpire to fall back, for before they could get into action Captain Smith's Mountain Battery, which was hidden away among some rocks to the east of the Kalas ford, had fired several rounds at them, and added to which the battery was being fired upon by the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry from a distance under 800 yards. The Horse Battery had earlier in the day been charged by three squadrons of Lancers on the rising ground about a mile and-a-half direct to the east of the Yerrowda Jail, but this was one of the impossible charges. Previous to the charge six squadrons of Lancers were proceeding eastward to look for the enemy, three being on the front line, and the three in support of the latter dropped away fully a thousand yards in rear of the other three. Three squadrons in front went along the nullah, and got within about 800 yards of the Horse Battery. Without knowing that this scouting had been so carelessly done the battery was in action, and Major Coke had an opportunity of annihilating the advancing squadrons of the Lancers, for he was supported by two Regiments of the Poona Horse ; one on each flank. Captain Pringle signalled to his supports to come up, and charged straight at the guns across some ploughed ground. The battery poured a murderous shower of case shot and scattered them, and before the Lancers could reach the guns were promptly taken in flank by one Regiment of the Poona Horse, the other regiment being ready to take them on to the other flank if required. Captain Pringle in the position found himself nothing else to do, but to charge the guns, and his squadrons put out of action for an hour before the supports could come up while fighting was going on the Southerners' left flank. The main body of the Northerners were advancing against the extreme right of General Beville's force and reached the Bund Bridge withot difficulty, for eighteen guns of the Southern Artillery, who had for some reason then relinquished the excellent position they had taken on high ground north of the Bund Hill for some lower ground further East were all pointing northward, from which direction it was thought that the main attack would be made. When the Southerners found General Beville's seven battalions had reached the Bund Bridge they made an attempt to retrieve the disaster, the result being that the whole of Colonel Mander's brigade, and two field batteries, were put out of action. They were defeated in detail. The Northerners thus accomplished their object and taken the Bund Bridge. The umpire-in-chief ordered the Northerners back. General Gatacre is to be congratulated on having fairly broken the record. For years past manœuvres have been carried out in the neighbourhood of Yerrowda, and numerous attempts had been made by an attacking force to take the Bund Bridge, but no Commander had ever succeeded in doing so. How the Southerners were defeated in the battle to-day was that a gallant officer of the Poona Horse came up with one of the officers on the staff of the Southern force and got into conversation, while a Native Officer of the Poona Horse rode up hurriedly and saluting the Commander of his squadron reported that General Gatacre was sending round six battalions to the right to make an attack to the north of the jail. The Officer angrily replied to keep quiet, appeared to be annoyed at the information communicated in the presence of his opponent. The two parted soon afterwards. The Southerner galloped hurriedly to his General to report what he had heard. The whole thing has been pre-arranged, and the Southerners fells into the trap. The "cease fire" sounded about 12-30. The Commander-in-Chief, addressing the officers at the close of the day's work, said he could not understand why the Southern Artillery, when they had got an excellent commanding position at the Bund Hill should have left it, and thought it curious that the six battalions of the Southern Infantry should have been put on the right flank instead of being placed in frout. The troops will have their holiday to-morrow as the Commander-in-Chief goes to Bombay to meet the Austrian Archduke, who arrives to-day.

BURMA RICE CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 16.

The rice crop prospects of Burma are better this year than last. The estimate of the last season showed that 1,250,000 tons of cleaned rice was available for export ; the estimate for the 31st December ending shows 1,377,000 tons available this season.

THE "OLD CHELTONIAN" WEEK.

It is proposed to get up an Old Cheltonian Week at Lahore. The Old Cheltonians will play at Lahore and Mian Mir cricket, tennis, polo, golf, &c., and finish with a dinner.

EARTHQUAKE AT NAINI TAL.

Several shocks of earthquake have been felt at Naini Tal, on Saturday. No damage was done.

JEWEL ROBBERY.

Later news received from Lahore of the jewel robbery of Mr. Bechtler's agent proves that the first accounts were much exaggerated. A clue was found on Friday, when Miss Kroll, living next door to Mr. Kannegisser, Mr. Bechtler's agent, accidentally noticed that a key she had kept hanging in the bathroom was broken and twisted. She showed the key to the agent, who immediately broke open the lock, and found the missing part of the key inside. A police detective was sent for, and after many inquiries several servants were arrested.

MR. WILLIAM DIGBY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 17.

Mr. William Digby left for Bombay this evening *en route* to England amidst the most hearty cheers of a large and influential gathering, assembled at the railway station to say good-bye last evening. He was entertained at the residence of Mr. Subramania Iyer, editor of the *Hindu*, who had invited numerous friends to meet Mr. Digby prior to his departure to England. Among the guests present were T. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagrum, the Rajah of Ramnad, and many others. Mr. Digby thanked the assembly.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 30.

THE POPULARITY OF PROFESSIONALS.

EARLY in the New Year George Lohmann will reach the Cape of Good Hope, where he has gone for the benefit of his health in charge of Maurice Read—an experienced traveller and a very estimable companion. Fortunately for Lohmann the Surrey Cricket Club is a very wealthy organisation, and lovers of our summer game may rest assured that if money can restore Lohmann the expenditure will not be spared. Maurice Read, the companion of Lohmann's voyage, is one of the three professionals who have been promised a benefit match during next season, and one may most unreservedly say that few men deserve better of their county than Maurice Read, who has for the last twelve years been one of Surrey's most prominent players. He has the advantage of posing as a beneficiare at the height of his popularity. If a professional has proved such a signal success that he is entitled to some recompense beyond his ordinary remuneration, he ought to be allowed the privilege of appealing to the patrons of the game he practises at a time when his services are fresh in the minds of his admirers. Life itself is brief, but our memories are often briefer—and especially the memories of those sporting folk who are not enthusiasts. In the world of sport there is a tendency to forget the past, to lionise the idol of the moment, and to worship the rising sun. The feats, the deeds and the achievements of most players fade with the past or become almost like legendary lore, so much so that when an appeal is made for an old player people have to be reminded of his prowess, and the younger generation who knew him not have to be told his scores, and then they are but figures, which do not usually cause folk to enthuse. Hencce I rejoice that Maurice Read and Arthur Shrewsbury are to take benefits when they are living realities and great powers in the kingdom of bat and ball. More of Shrewsbury some other day, but of Maurice Read I must quote the dictum of W. G. Grace, who declares that "he is fit to go anywhere and in any company." This is from a cricket point of view, but it can be applied in a broader sense. Hence Maurice Read becomes the fellow-traveller of Lohmann.

MAURICE READ.

Just let me tell you what a clever cricketer Maurice Read really is. On February 9, 1859, Maurice Read was born at Thames Ditton, and he first played for Surrey in 1880—the year that he attained his majority, and the year that James Southerton was beaten by that most deadly bowler of all—The Reaper. At the Colts' match at the Oval young Read rattled up 57 and 39 not out, in addition to which he captured 11 wickets for 51 runs. He also distinguished himself for the Colts of Surrey against the juveniles of Kent, with the result that he was drafted into the county team, and despite fierce competition has remained there ever since. His *debut* in first-class company was made in the match at the Oval against Gloucestershire, in June. He did not set the Thames ablaze on this occasion, but in the return at Cheltenham he compiled 68, which with 57 against Sussex, helped to bring him out fifth on the batting list with 16·3 for 22 completed innings. That is the lowest average he has ever had for Surrey. His advance was most steady and consistent. The improvement of 1881, continued in 1882 when at Kennington Oval he had the honour of assisting the Players against the Gentlemen, and on the same enclosure he scored 130 for the Players against the Australians. This was a notable achievement for a young man in his third season. For four hours and twenty minutes he defied Palmer (one of the few men who could break a ball properly both from the off and the leg), Garrett, Boyle, and George Giffen. Next season (1883) he again showed his fondness for Gloucestershire bowling by subscribing 113 not out—this being his first three-figure innings for his county. His partnership with Walter Read was very lively, no fewer than 141 being registered in 65 minutes.

A BRILLIANT CAREER.—"EBONY KIDS."

In the fall of 1884, after a fairly successful season, he went to Australia with Shaw, Shrewsbury and Lillywhite's team, which was the eighth combination of English cricketers to visit the Colonies. On arriving there Read was out of form with the bat, but played well towards the close, and fielded beautifully at all times "out in the country," where he has few, if any superiors. He enjoyed the trip immensely. This was the trip when a black man, named Sammy Morris, played at Victoria against the team. Of course, Morris wore a white shirt, and when Briggs saw him in the long field he was thunderstruck. Morris, in his opinion, at that moment, ought to have been decorated with the noble order of the Dog Biscuit, for he said, "Well, I never, if there isn't a fellow field-out there in black kids." The impression was pardonable, and Morris laughed with the rest at the joke. Morris was a sound professional player and a nice fellow. English cricketers know no distinction of colour. They leave that to so-called Yankee pugilists. Maurice Read, who is a very fair sailor, won the steeplechase and the high jump in the sports aboard the Potosi during the return journey. Having reached old England again, he played a great game for Surrey in 1885, scoring 1007 runs and averaging 37·18 for 27 innings, being second only to W. W. Read in the Surrey averages. In 1886 his county figures were 35·10 for 23 innings, and in this season he was a member of the Players' team against the Gentlemen, both at Lords and the Oval—a dual distinction he had not previously enjoyed. This was the summer when Surrey gained their double victory over the Australians, and Maurice Read played his innings of 186—the result of clean and powerful hitting. Despite this he never played in one of the great representative matches between England and Australia in this country until 1890, and even this his first appearance was due to the fact that Mr. Stoddart preferred to assist Middlesex against Kent.

AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLER.

I said before that Maurice Read is an experienced traveller. Well, he has visited Australia four times. He has been a member of each of Shaw and Shrewsbury's teams in 1884-85, 1886-87, and 1887-88, while he belonged to Lord Sheffield's combination of 1891-92. He was also attached to Major Warton's South African thirteen of 1888-89—the expedition which unfortunately resulted in Mr. M. P. Bowden remaining behind. Hence Maurice Read is the man to look after Lohmann. If Read is at times unorthodox in style, he is a very fine, free, and fearless batsman. Over and over again has his pluck served him and his side in good stead. His hitting, for such a slimly-built man, is at times phenomenal. In addition to being such a good field Maurice is a capital change bowler. If he proves only half as sagacious and skilful as an adviser and comforter of the comrade committed to his charge Surrey will be further indebted to him. Maurice Read ought, with decent luck, to be sure of his place in the England team against the Australians in 1893, for his performances against Colonial bowling have invariably been excellent. He played all their bowlers well during the last tour, but he did not meet Coningham, the Queenslander, who has been imported to Sydney, and is amongst the names sent along as one of the probable starters for England. The only men new to English playing grounds, who are mentioned as likely visitors, are R. McLeod, S. Callaway, S. Coningham, H. Moses, and C. H. Ross, of whom I should say that McLeod is a long way the best all-round player.

FENCING.

I was amused, but pleased, to find the London correspondent of one of our most influential provincial newspapers recommending the exercise of fencing. He declared that it is becoming very popular both with ladies and gentlemen in fashionable London, especially with those who are callled upon to lead a sedentary life. He states that Lady Colin Campbell is said to be one of the best fencers in London. All this is very interesting but the writer rather naively remarks : "Foil exercise, it is discovered by busy people, gives more play to the limbs than any other pursuit in the same space of time." My preceptors seemed to have some idea of this when I was at school for we had fencing lessons twice a week. Fencing is, however, by no means an English sport. It had its origin and development in France, Spain, and Italy, and was introduced into England by professors from these countries. The only works of note in English on fencing have been written by Italians, and there is practically no scientific English system of fencing. Fencing is not indigenous to English soil, and the prejudice against it from the first has never died out. Let me illustrate this prejudice.

"FAIR PLAY IS A JEWEL."

Mr. Egerton Castle, who has written a most interesting work on fencing, states that towards the end of the sixteenth century Italian professors came to England to give lessons in swordsmanship. The English native teachers resented their intrusion. Very decided action was taken against these foreign interlopers by one George Silver, an English master. A signor Rocko excited the ire of Silver because he was paid such sums as £20, £40, £50, and £100 for a course of lessons—payments far in excess of those made to the English master of the cutting sword, as distinct from the fencing rapier and thrusting practice. These English teachers were bit both in pocket and pride. First, we are told, one English swordsman, Austen Bagger by name, went to the residence of Rocko, dubbled him a coward, and asked him to come out. Rocko did come out, but Bagger tripped him up, gave him a cut with his sword, and trampled upon him, although he did not kill him. Despite this the younger Rocko and one Saviolo spoke with contempt of English swordsmanship, as no doubt they were justified in doing. They, however, went so far as to assert that Englishmen were wont to retreat before the sword. This was an imputation of cowardice, and Silver and his brother took up the cudgels in an original manner. They 'dared Rocko and Saviolo to fight them on a scaffold, so that the man who retreated would be in danger of breaking his neck. The test was not accepted, and the Italians were thus put to shame. This escape did not avail them much, for I believe that both of them were afterwards killed. These historical incidents in the world of fencing are not without their interest to-day. We have sporting mercenaries of all kinds in England now-a-days, but they are treated with that fair play which we are told is a jewel, and that consideration which ought to distinguish a civilised country. Nothing has struck me so much as the kindness, nay, the good-fellowship and forbearance, shown by the English professional footballer to the Caledonian professors who have been imported. I have seen many instances of these Scots being brought to England and paid fabulous sums by clubs, and still their much poorer paid English brethren seldom, if ever, murmured. But it is not alone in football that this fair play, this generous treatment, this chivalrous conduct has been shown by the English to the "foreign" sportsman. Fighting men, Colonial cricketers and footballers, shooting teams, oarsmen, wrestlers, jockeys, owners, and trainers from other climes, have all received the same treatment. We English have improved since the days of Austen Bagger.

RABBIT COURSING.

Our lawyers seem to be placing themselves in a peculiar position, for according to the very latest developments cockfighting is legal, and magistrates are unable to say that rabbit coursing is cruel to the poor animals who are consistently chased to death. Of course, I may be wrong, but I should think that if cockfighting is permissible in Scotland it is allowable in England. I thought the law was dead against all mains on English soil. If Scotland enjoys such a "privilege" one of two things will happen. Either the Scotch law will be speedily amended, or the land ayont the Tweed will become the happy hunting ground of lovers of cockfighting. Now, with reference to rabbit-worrying, as I prefer to call this wretched form of "sport," I believe the Tynemouth magistrates were asked to convict some miners and publicans of torturing rabbits by keeping them in confinement and then turning them out to be worried by dogs in a coursing match. There have been no previous prosecutions, because rabbits are considered by lawyers to be wild animals. In this case it was contended that the rabbits became domesticated by their previous confinement, but the Bench, while willingly allowing the case to go to the Appeal Courts, ruled otherwise. Taking the view that the rabbits must still be considered wild animals, the magistrates did not enter into the question of cruelty. Personally I should like to see the enclosed coursing of rabbits suppressed. Some months ago I entered very largely into this atrocious practice of so-called sportsmen—people who constitute the very outside edge of the sporting community. Whether the rabbits be tame or wild, my contention is that the poor creatures are subject to the most horrible cruelty because they have absolutely no chance of saving their lives from the dogs who are slipped from a leash at them. The rabbit has no earthly chance whatever. It is simply a question of which dog can get at the poor beast first. The rabbit is unequal in the contest. If he were strong and well he would deserve from 60 to 70 yards "law" or "grace" from any dog, but in most instances poor bunny has been confined in a sack with others of his race, and has previously been frightened and harried out of what wits he has. Then I ask—are no gross acts of cruelty ever perpetrated upom them ? Are the poor, helpless, inoffensive, little quadrupeds never gouged in one eye in order to injure their sight ? If a dog is known by its party to have a partiality for the left, to run faster towards the left than the right, have no people ever been known to injure the right eye of a rabbit in order that the bunny may swerve to the left so as to suit a certain dog. The whole practice of coursing rabbits in *enclosures* is barbarous and ought to be put down by the strong arm of the law.

TRAINING HORSES ON CHOWPATI SANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Last Saturday afternoon, while driving to Malabar Hill, I was confronted with a young horse, which had broken away from a Parsee youth, who was endeavouring to teach him to go round and round to the tune of the whip. This is all very well, but there should be sufficient strength of arm to restrain the energy of the young and foolish from breaking away and careering along Kennedy Sea Face as if the old gentleman was after him ! Fortunately this occurred when the Rotten-Row of the most beautiful city in the East was unfrequented, else the consequence might have been serious. This should be seen to by those whose business it is to protect the public high-ways.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 14. CITIZEN.

THE SLIPPERY STATE OF THE QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There seems no help for it but to claim damages from the Municipality in the event of our horses getting hurt and carriages broken from the vile state of the above road through the carelessness of those who water it. I thought a gentle hint was enough the other day, but if they were bad before, they are ten thousand times worse to-day, and the only remedy seems in legal proceedings against our civic authorities (who appear to have got too much money), should accidents occur. I am writing *feelingly* as my horse was nearer saying his prayers this morning than I should like to see him again.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Malabar Hill, Jan. 16.

CHURNEY ROAD LEVEL-CROSSING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It cannot be said of me that I ever wished the death of any man ! Certainly we are a long suffering race ! We are ! Else an overbridge at the above crossing would have been an accomplished fact years ago. It is all very well to say "it is coming," so is next Christmas, although 1892 has just gone. There appears to be no help for it, but to kill a Bishop, and then we shall see what we shall see—an overbridge ! It is a picture to see the happy (?) faces of the occupants of the various carriages when they have been kept waiting for about a quarter-of-an-hour, until the trains pass up and down the line at their own sweet will ! Really this is a useful undertaking which cannot be too soon accomplished.—Yours, &c.,

BOMBAY DUCK.

Malabar Hill, Jan. 15.

* * *

A PAMPHLET, confessedly inspired from official sources, has just been issued at Berlin, which has for its object to prove the necessity for the acceptance of the new Army Bills. It points out that France and Russia can together put into the field a million men and 1,700 guns more than Germany and her allies, and that this is a situation which cannot be safely accepted. The writer closes by affirming that the Army Bills are so nicely calculated that nothing can be abated from the essential parts, and that if they do not pass the three years' military service will continue to be enforced.

SIR GERALD PORTAL AND THE ZANZIBAR PARSEES.

THE Parsee community of Zanzibar presented an address, of which the subjoined is the text, to Sir G. H. Portal on the day of his departure to Uganda. The address was printed on white satin with embroidered borders, and was presented in an ivory casket in place of the silver one, which will be forwarded to him on arrival. On the same day the English Club gave a farewell dinner to Sir Gerald.

Sir Gerald and party left Zanzibar for Mombassa on the 1st January at daybreak on board H. M. S. Philomel.

To Sir Gerald H. Portal, K.C.M.G., C.B., H. B. M.'s Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Sir,—On this occasion of your temporary absence from Zanzibar necessitated by your mission to Uganda, we, the Parsee residents of this place, beg to approach you with our hearty and sincere good wishes. The Home Government is to be congratulated on this happy selection, as your wide and varied experience of African affairs, coupled with the subsequent information that you will be able to gather at Uganda, will enable them to pause before leaving to its fate a country which is to be, and most probably will, be saved by your sole exertions. Since the affairs of the Consulate have been placed in your able hands we have watched with unfeigned pleasure the several important changes brought about during your administration. The prosperity of the commerce of this place engaged your serious attention, which ultimately resulted in the establishment of an important institution like the Chamber of Commerce, very soon after the declaration of Zanzibar as a free port. This has tended to establish the stability of commerce and to increase the importance of this place as a principal mart for the whole of East Africa. Though by this time trade has not developed to any extraordinary extent, we hope in time to see your exertions crowned with complete success The rapid improvements that we all noticed during the short period of your administration are all due to your untiring zeal. The extended jurisdiction recently acquired for her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court in all cases in which any British subject may be concerned, marks how indefatigable your exertions have been in the interests of the subjects of her Most Gracious Majesty our Mother-Queen, in redressing their grievances and securing for them that British justice which has long been so ably administered to them to their entire satisfaction by our worthy, kind-hearted, and learned judge, Mr. W. B. Cracknall. The several other important changes and improvements brought about during your short regime would be too numerous to mention here, and we all sincerely wish that your worthy successor may follow in your footsteps to secure that confidence and the good wishes which you have infused within us. In conclusion, we all heartily join in wishing you every success in your mission and a safe journey to Uganda, and hope to meet you on your return crowned with fresh laurels and with a distinguished and bright career before you.

Zanzibar, Dec. 31.

THE JURY SYSTEM IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It appears from the minutes written by the Judges of the Bombay High Court anent the working of the jury system that no small difficulty is experienced in Guzerat in getting the jury to return a verdict of guilty in murder cases. Their lordships do not seem disposed to attribute this conduct on the part of jurors to any corrupt or unworthy motives, but to their repugnance to the shedding of human blood on the score of religious scruples. They are, no doubt, correct in their conclusion, so far as it goes, but the unwillingness of the jury to convict on such occasions might as much be due to natural sympathy as to the influence of erroneous religious principles, and it cannot therefore be urged as a reproach against them. Even in civilised Europe opinions are divided as to the expediency of retaining capital punishment on the Statute book, and it may not, therefore, be unworthy the serious consideration of the humane British Legislature whether it would not be advisable to do away with it altogether. The severity of the punishment inflicted in such cases tends not a little to defeat its very object by evoking sympathy in the human mind in favour of the offender, and thus deprive our judicial tribunals of that active co-operation on the part of the public which they have a right to expect from them, and which could alone enable them to fulfil their functions in an efficient manner. The conditions under which they work are, however, altogether reversed when public sympathy happens to be arrayed against rather than on the side of law and order, and even the Judges themselves are by no means quite free from bias in favour of the accused in cases of crimes of a capital nature. There never was a more conscientious Judge than the late-lamented Mr. Izon, and yet he was known to have been always averse to passing a sentence of conviction in such cases. More crimes remain in the dark from the self-same cause than are actually brought to light, and the police and the judiciary are alone in a position to appreciate the enormous difficulty experienced in tracing out the same. Punishments are intended to be alike exemplary and connective in their effects, and yet both these objects are counteracted by the extreme severity thereof. Human institutions are necessarily imperfect and liable to abuse, and it is not seldom that the well-meant activity of the State is frustrated by the very checks which it devises in the interest of its subjects. The police are not infrequently taken to task most indiscriminately for their failure to detect crimes without any fault on their part, and the same is the case with judicial officers, who are unable to show a pretty good number of monthly disposals by reason of a conscientious discharge of their onerous and arduous duties. The consequences of such unmerited criticism are too obvious to call for special enumeration in this place. Suffice it to say that under such a state of things it becomes the interest of the former class of officers to show that the areas under their charge are entirely free from crimes and that of the latter either to sacrifice conscience to despatch or to discourage healthy litigation by throwing needless obstacles in the way of the public, and thereby earn credit which is as undeserved as the censure referred to above.—Yours, &c.,

Viramgaum, Jan. 14. VINDEX.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I find two letters in your yesterday's issue respecting the new Municipal Offices, and I think the proposal to have a ceremony, commemorative of the opening of the office, is worth consideration. Such ceremonies are gone through in cases of buildings of importance, and I think our City Fathers ought not to grudge a small outlay in that direction. As to the fear of lead-poisoning I feel incompetent to speak, but clerks can be had in abundance and to spare, and I fancy the lives of individuals of no consequence are not of great concern, but I contemplate with horror the calamity, if it comes to pass, which is predicted, to fall on the devoted City Fathers. I also have an opinion as to the value of the lives of the Municipal officers, but I entertain no fear respecting their lives; they are rich enough to spend lots of money on medical comfort and safeguards to protect them from the threatened danger. —Yours, &c.,

AN OBSERVER.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

ON Sunday evening a serious carriage accident happened in the Queen's Road. Dr. Dimmock, accompanied by his wife, was returning home from the Cathedral, when a horse drawing a dog-cart bolted and ran into the carriage. The shaft of the dog-cart entered the back of the carriage and inflicted serious injuries to Dr. Dimmock's shoulder. The horse was killed by the collision, and the carriage and dog-cart smashed. A gentleman passing removed Dr. Dimmock and conveyed him to the European General Hospital, where he now is ; Mrs. Dimmock fortunately escaped uninjured. The dog-cart belonged to Mr. Johnson, of the Agra Bank ; the ghorawallah in the dog-cart was thrown out.

MILITARY NEWS.

A HOME order has been issued forbidding the receipt of deposits in Military Savings Banks from warrant offices, and the closing of all such accounts, and withdrawal of existing deposits, from date of receipt of the order.

IT has been decided to exchange the Enfield and Adams' pistols, now in the possession of the troops of the British Army, for the "Webley" pistol, and to supply the latter arm to the drivers of the Royal Engineers and the Royal Artillery.

COLONEL G. C. SARTORIOUS, C. B., Commandant of the 27th Bombay (1st Belooch Regiment) Light Infantry, has vacated his command on completion of seven years' service in command of the battalion, and been placed on general duty at Karachi.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the new Council Hall of the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik presiding. Those also present were :—Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Balchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Hasambhai Visram, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, G. Lund, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Muncherjee C. Murzban, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, R. G. Oxenham, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Pranjivandas Culliandas, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES OF THE HALL AND ITS ACCOMMODATION.

Mr. Mehta addressed the meeting before the business of the afternoon was entered upon, and in doing so, said he should like to say a few words regarding the arrangements of the hall. When he entered it he at once came to the conclusion that though it was furnished with most beautiful chairs for the members of the Corporation yet he did not think their arrangement would enable them to hear the speakers, some of whom sitting further back were completely hidden through the backs of them being very high.

Mr. Kabraji interrupted the speaker by loudly telling him he could not hear him.

Mr. Mehta replied that he usually spoke in rather a loud voice, but perhaps it was owing to the hall which made it difficult for him to be now understood. If he (the speaker) was not heard then what chance had those members who had delicate voices ? He understood that people were usually allowed admission to the meetings, but with the arrangement of the seats he did not think very many could be admitted, while the lofty stone gallery above, was very insufficient. With the present arrangements they were simply put out. As to the reporters' gallery he doubted very much whether they would be able to hear anything said in the hall below them. He, therefore, proposed that as all the tables were only in the way and the backs of the chairs were too high, they should have the arrangements they were accustomed to in the old offices. If they wanted to go on with the business it would not do to waste their time. He (Mr. Mehta) would, therefore, submit that as the old arrangements were very good they should have the chairs removed temporarily outside and bring in their old tables and chairs. It was no doubt a great pity that those nice chairs should be put out of the hall. If they should be knocked down in an auction he would not mind going in for one. (Laughter). But they would admit the chairs were woefully out of place. He, therefore, proposed the Commissioner be asked to provide for the arrangements of the furniture, that was to say after removing the new chairs and tables they should bring back their own tables and old chairs and place them in the same order in which they were in the old Municipal offices.

Mr. Wacha said he quite agreed with Mr. Mehta's proposition. To his mind the acoustic properties of the hall were indeed very bad. The whole arrangement in that hall was a very senseless one, and he did not know who was the author of it.

Mr. Bomonji Master considered the chairs were indeed very nice. He thought they should be allowed to remain.

Dr. Blaney : Leave one chair for Mr. Master. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wacha : We might reserve these chairs for the sleeping members. (Renewed laughter.)

In the midst of this discussion Dr. Banks rose to speak, and was heard to say that they could not get on with the business if everyone spoke at the same time. They should at least make an attempt to see what they could do in a reasonable spirit. He proposed that the architect Mr. Stevens should be consulted with a view to finding a remedy for the present difficulty of hearing.

Mr. Selim said he thought they ought to go on with the business of the afternoon. The chairs had no doubt been made at a great expense, and in his opinion it would be somewhat like child's play should they be taken away without making use of them. He admitted there was some sort of mistake in the general arrangements of the hall, because it necessitated an amount of exertion on the part of the speakers to make themselves understood. If the chairs were raised in tiers it would make a considerable difference both in regard to the acoustic properties of the hall and its capacity and would enable the speakers to see one another. He thought after having gone to the expense for procuring those chairs and carrying out the arrangement of them they should go on with their work. If they found during the course of their business that better results would be arrived at by raising the chairs, one behind the other, it would be time enough to have them removed.

Mr. Wacha : Oh no !

Mr. Selim pointed out that if the present arrangements were found undesirable they should try some other method by which the whole of the members could be accommodated at a table.

Mr. Kabraji remarked that if Mr. Mehta suggested some slight alterations in regard to the accommodation of the members. Such modifications should be left to the Municipal Commissioner, and be carried out by the Executive Engineer. In the meantime they should proceed with the work.

Mr. Sayani said he fully agreed with what Mr. Mehta had said that the present arrangements were not very convenient, but at the same time he agreed with the other gentlemen who said they should see what was to be done. He hoped the amendment which he was going to propose would not lead them into a long discussion, because it was high time they should take up the consideration of the budget. He would suggest that a small committee be appointed to consist of Messrs. Khan Bahadur Murzban, Pheroshah Mehta, Dr. Blaney, and the President who should make the best arrangements they could for accommodating the members at the Corporation meetings.

Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram seconded.

Colonel Wilson observed that the particular defect was in the acoustic properties of the hall. It seemed to him that the acoustic properties required some alteration to make it easier to hear the speakers. As regarded the furniture it was a question if it were raised in tiers whether they would be able to hear the members speaking. As Mr. Mehta said he had a strong voice and they could hear him very well. But even as close as he was he found it rather difficult to follow him.

Mr. Murzban said he thought that the best plan would be to leave the modifications to be carried out by the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipal officers or the architect. As far as he was concerned he should prefer to be not one of the names included in the amendment for obvious reasons.

Mr. Wacha said he thought that Dr. Blaney and Mr. Murzban were the best men to see how the arrangements were made. He should certainly not call upon the architect to have anything to do with that place, because the whole bungling had been done by him.

Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta said he was perfectly certain he could not make himself heard in the hall. But he did not see why he should shout if other arrangements could be made which would enable them to understand one another. He did not want the tables sold but to be placed somewhere outside till the Corporation should decide what to do with them. He would propose that they should go back to their old arrangements to some extent. He had no objection to Mr. Sayani's amendment, and would withdraw his proposal in favour of it.

Mr. Sayani's proposition that the following sub-committee be appointed to make arrangements in the hall in the old form with the old furniture as a temporary measure :—Colonel W. H. Wilson, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Bhalchandra, Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Sayani, and the President. This was then put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Mody it was agreed to adjourn the meeting till to-day to permit of these temporary arrangements being carried out.

The desks and chairs were forthwith removed from the hall by coolies.

* * *

IT will be remembered, says a Vienna correspondent, that at Grosswardein the Ladies' Society, by whose help a hospital had been founded, managed to obtain a vote by which Roman Catholic nuns were introduced as nurses into the wards. This was in spite of the fact that Madame Tisza, the ex-Premier's wife, a staunch Protestant, with a strong party to support her, had protested that nurses of a single confession should not be appointed in a case where members of all confessions had furnished the funds. She directed her protests to the Minister of the Interior, who has now found them so justified, that he cancelled the vote, and the nuns are now to leave the hospital.

THE ARCHDUKE FERDINAND'S VISIT.

THE following notification was issued from the Bombay Secretariat (Political Department) yesterday afternoon :—

Bombay Castle, 16th January, 1893.

According to the latest intimation received by telegram, his Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este is expected to arrive on board the Ironclad Kaiserin Elizabeth in Bombay harbour at 2 p. m. on Tuesday, the 17th January, 1893. His Imperial and Royal Highness will be received on arrival with all the naval and military honours due to his high position.

When the Kaiserin Elizabeth is signalled from the Light House three guns will be fired from the saluting battery at an interval of ten seconds each : and as she proceeds to her moorings, his Imperial and Royal Highness will be received with full naval honours.

His Excellency the Governor, attended by his personal staff, will leave the Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m., and pay his Imperial and Royal Highness a visit of welcome on board. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine will arrange for the Governor's visit. His Excellency will then return to the bunder.

His Imperial and Royal Highness will leave the Kaiserin Elizabeth at 4-55 p.m. on the 17th January under a salute from the Squadron, and will land at the Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m. The Senior Naval Officer on the station and the Director of the Royal Indian Marine will arrange in concert for attending his Imperial and Royal Highness as he proceeds from the ship to the bunder. On the Archduke reaching the shore, a salute of 21 guns will be fired from the saluting battery, and he will be received by his Excellency the Governor attended by his personal staff. A guard of honour of Bombay Infantry with band and colours will be drawn up at the bunder head.

The following officials, if present in Bombay, namely, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff, the Honourable the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the ordinary Members of the Council of the Bombay Government, the Judges of her Majesty's High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of his Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Secretaries to Government, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, the Naval Officers Commanding any of her Majesty's ships in harbour, if able to attend on shore, the Municipal Commissioner, all heads of departments, Civil and Miliary, the Sheriff of Bombay, and the Under Secretaries to Government, will attend at the bunder.

The Consular Representatives of Foreign Governments and the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation are invited to be present on the occasion, and a space marked B will be reserved for them.

All other officers of her Majesty's Services, Civil Naval, Military, and the Royal Indian Marine, and officers belonging to Corps of Volunteers then in Bombay, as well as Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, who are desirous of attending will be provided with seats as far as space is available. To all such who wish to attend cards of admission to space C will be supplied on application to the Executive Engineer of the Presidency. The same officer will also issue cards of admission to space A to any heads of departments not specified by name in paragraph 5 who may intimate that they will be present. For all other officials and persons mentioned in paragraphs 5 and 6 no cards will be necessary. As far as accommodation in space D is available, it will be allotted to any ladies or gentlemen who may apply for tickets to the Executive Engineer. The arrangements at the bunder will be made by the Public Works Department.

His Imperial and Royal Highness, accompanied by his Excellency the Governor and escorted by a detachment of his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, will proceed to Government House, Malabar Point, where a guard of honour of Bombay Infantry with band and colours will be mounted. The route followed will be along the Esplanade Road as far as the Post Office and thence by the Queen's Road, and the streets will be lined by troops as far as the Post Office.

No procession of carriages will be formed. The Commissioner of Police will arrange for the maintenance of order and for keeping the streets clear, and the Military Department will issue the necessary instructions for carrying out the orders detailed. An officer's guard of 45 British rank-and-file will remain on duty at Government House during his Imperial and Royal Highness's stay.

Full Dress will be worn on this occasion by all entitled to wear uniform, and Morning Dress by all others.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

THE proposed arrangements for the Archduke Franz Ferdinand's visit to Calcutta are as follows :—Wednesday, February 1st, Morning :—Arrival at Calcutta (Howrah station). Reception of Austrian subjects on board Austrian man-of-war, if present, if not, at Government House. Evening :—State banquet at Government House. Thursday, February 2nd, Morning :—Visit the Museum, visit the Botanical Gardens in afternoon. Evening :—Dine with Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Evening party afterwards. Friday, February 3rd, Morning :—Visit the Mint in morning, visit Zoological Gardens. Evening :—Dinner with the Consul for Austria. Witness a Native entertainment and nautch after dinner. Saturday, February 4th, Morning :—Will attend assault of arms with His Excellency the Viceroy. Evening :—Dine at Government House, Calcutta. Evening party afterwards. Sunday, February 5th, Morning :—Start from Calcutta for Darjiling, about 4-30 in the afternoon.

The Archduke and party arrived at Kalawewa on Saturday evening 7th inst., and were received by Mr. Levers. They all went elephant-shooting on Sunday ; but the sport was rather disappointing. The Archduke shot two elephants, but failed to bring down either ; both were wounded but escaped. There was lots of small game, and the whole party were shooting birds on Monday and secured a considerable bag. Early on Tuesday morning the Archduke and Mr. Pirie left after elephants, expecting good sport. The rest of the party shot small game about the tank. The Archduke and party were much pleased with the stay there.

THE LL. B. EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A great hardship having been caused, as I understand, by the revised rules, which the Senate of our University were pleased to pass under date the 17th ultimo, in connection with the LL. B. Examination, and the various complaints made about it in the public press from that to this day, having failed to attract the notice, which the importance of the subject deserves, I venture to lay the matter once more before the members of that learned body. The original rule for the LL. B. Examination stood as follows :—"No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he shall be a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of at least two years' standing in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and unless he produce certificates to the effect that he has attended, for periods amounting at least to three years, three-fourths of the lectures proper to his class, in some school or schools of law recognized by the University." Under this rule law-students had the liberty of keeping all the six terms even before they had become Graduates. When the law course came to be revised in the year 1890 the foregoing rule was superseded by the one quoted below :—"No candidate will be admitted to this examination unless he shall have obtained the Degree of B.A. or B.Sc. ; and shall have thereafter kept four terms at a college or institution recognized in law, and unless he shall have also passed the First Examination for the Degree of LL. B." The portions of this rule, which I accentuate, left it uncertain whether a candidate for the Second LL. B. Examination was at liberty to include within the four terms, which he was required to attend after obtaining the Degree of B.A. or B.Sc., the two terms which he attended for his First LL. B. after his graduation. The above rule remained in force for two years 1891 and 1892, in the last of which a certain student compelled the University authorities to keep to its letter, and secured for himself a greater advantage than the rest., *viz.*, that he presented himself in the Second LL. B. Examination in the second year after obtaining the B.A. Degree without having filled up all the six terms. He had commenced to attend the Law School after he had graduated and had put in two terms when he appeared for the first LL. B. Examination at the end of the first year, and two more when he appeared for his second LL. B. at the end of the second year. The fact of his having not kept the six terms was no doubt a breach of the rule under which that limit had been fixed as being necessary for obtaining legal education ever since the system of University Examinations in law was established. But his success in the examination at the end of his fourth term or second year's course shows that the course of study in law can be finished by Graduates within two years ; and I am given to understand that certain Universities in Great Britain have limited the terms of their law courses to two years only. The ambiguity contained in the above rule, which enabled him to appear after filling up only four terms, was the reason that compelled the Senate to amend the same in the terms following :—"No candidate will be admitted to this examination unless he shall have passed the first examination for the Degree of LL. B. of this University, and shall have obtained the Degree of B.A. or B.Sc. *in this University* (the italics are mine) and shall have thereafter kept four terms at a college or institution recognized by this University in Law." The authorities who were responsible for making this amendment would seem to have forgotten the interests of :—

1. Those students who have attended law lectures for two terms after graduation, but have failed to appear or have been plucked in the first LL.B. Examination. These could have filled up two more terms and appeared for their first LL. B. at the end of the second year and for the second LL. B. after attending two terms more or at the end of the third year. But the new or amended rule compels them to wait, without having the benefit of attending lectures for one year, then pass the first LL. B. Examination, and then keep four terms more for the second LL. B. Examination. 2. Those students who having attended law lectures for four terms have passed their first LL. B. the year after they obtained a Degree in Arts. These will now be compelled to attend for four more terms instead of two for their second LL. B. 3. Those who are B. A.s or B. Sc.s of other Universities and wish to obtain the LL. B. degree of the Bombay University, it should be remembered that before the amendment was sanctioned on the 17th ultimo, Graduates in Arts of all the recognized Universities (*i. e.* "The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland and of India, &c.,") as well as those of this University, had the privilege of admittance to the second LL. B. Examination, which has now been withdrawn from the former. This cannot but be regarded as a piece of injustice to the Universities of which they hold the degrees.

To protect the interests of those students of this University who come under classes (1) and (2), as well as of students of the recognised Universities, the only remedy that suggests itself lies in a further amendment of the revised rule, and this amendment, in my humble opinion, may be effected in the following terms :—Every candidate appearing for the second LL. B. Examination must be a B. A. or B. Sc., and must have passed the First Examination for the Degree of LL. B. of this University, and have also filled up six terms out of which four must be after his graduation.

While students studying for Arts or Medicine or Civil Engineering are permitted not only to keep terms for the Second B. A. or the Second Examination in Medicine or Civil Engineering after they have once filled up their terms for the first B. A. or the First Examination in Medicine or Civil Engineering, but are allowed to go a step further, *viz.*, to appear simultaneously for the First B. A. and the Second B. A. Examinations, or the First and the Second Examinations in Medicine or Civil Engineering in one and the same year, there can be no reason why there should be a prohibition in the case of law-students to follow the same course, provided always that they have filled up six terms before submitting themselves for the Second LL. B. Examination. Surely a learned body like the University of Bombay ought not to allow two inconsistent practices in matters of examination to exist side by side at the same time, and thereby inflict undeserved punishment in the shape of loss of time upon a large body of law students. The importance of the subject is my only excuse for representing it in detail, and I would beg in conclusion, that you would be so kind as to give it your powerful and influential support, should you concur in the line of arguments above set forth in its advocacy.—Yours, &c.,

THAKORE DHIRAJLAL KESHAVLAL.

Cambay, Jan. 15.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES IN BOMBAY.

THE Rev. L. M. Haslope, M.A., Chaplain of Kirkee, was put in orders to go to Natal on board Her Majesty's Indian Marine Ship Clive as Chaplain to the Troops to be conveyed to and from Africa.

The Rev. W. E. Scott, M.A., Acting Archdeacon, was put in orders to do duty as Chaplain of Kirkee, as a temporary measure, during the absence of the Rev. L. M. Haslope.

The Rev. W. A. Dickens, Chaplain of Nasirabad, was granted privilege leave for two months, and the Rev. P. S. Grove, Chaplain of Dharwar, was appointed to officiate temporary at Nasirabad.

The Rev. L. M. Haslope, M.A., was granted two months' privilege leave from 5th August, 1892.

The Rev. W. E. Scott, M.A., Acting Archdeacon, was appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bombay while on tour, from 13th October, 1892, and the Rev. A. York Browne, Garrison Chaplain, Bombay, was put in orders to officiate at Kirkee in addition to his other duties, until the return of the Rev. L. M. Haslope.

The Rev. W. E. Scott was granted twelve months' furlough on Medical Certificate, from the 19th November, 1892.

On the return to duty of the Venerable A. Goldwyer-Lewis, B. D., Archdeacon, on the 1st November, 1892, he reverted to his substantive appointment of Senior Presidency Chaplain, which he held prior to his recent furlough, and the Rev. F. N. Hill, M.A., to his substantive appointment of Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency.

The Rev. F. N. Hill was appointed to visit the Konkan stations ; he left Bombay on Monday, the 7th November, 1892 ; on his return to duty, he was put in orders to attend the Lord Bishop as Domestic Chaplain during the remainder of his Lordship's present visitation tour.

The Rev. A. York Browne, officiating Chaplain of Kirkee, was appointed to officiate as Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency from the date of being relieved at Kirkee by the return of the Rev. L. M. Haslope.

The Rev. G. Ledgard, Missionary S. P. G., was appointed to officiate as a Chaplain on the Ecclesiastical Establishment, to attend the Lord Bishop, as Domestic Chaplain, from 16th December until the Rev. F. N. Hill joins after his return from the Konkan tour.

The Rev. E. Jenkins Bowen on return from furlough was appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Ghorepuri, and in the event of a Camp-of-Exercise being formed in the neighbourhood of Poona during this cold season, to be in charge of it as Chaplain of the Camp.

The S. P. G. Mission in this Diocese is receiving accessions to its staff. The Rev. G. Watling, who is a graduate from Selwyn College, Cambridge, and has previously held appointments in Calcutta and Penang, has arrived within the last week, for work under it. Mr. Darby, a graduate of the Dublin University, arrived about three months ago, and has been stationed at Ahmednagar.—We hear that an ordained Missionary, in the person of the Rev. Mr. Coles, is expected at no distant date, likewise for the S. P. G. Mission. The Rev. H. Lateward left India, on furlough, on Jan. 11th.

The Rev. A. H. Bowman, formerly of the Old Church, Calcutta, has arrived in Bombay during the past quarter for work in connection with the C. M. S., and has taken charge of the English Services and congregation of the Mission Church at Girgaum.

The Rev. E. Sell, who temporarily filled the post of Secretary to the corresponding Committee of the C.M.S. in Western India, left for Madras at the completion of his term of office, and has been succeeded by the Rev. W. G. Peel, lately acting Secretary of the C.M.S. for the Madras Diocese, and previously for seven years Rugby-Fox Master of the C.M.S. Noble College.

We learn that the Rev. H. Nelson, who has been for the last two years and a half Harbour Chaplain at Bombay, has been appointed a Chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Mr. H. Lorrimer was admitted a Lay Reader of the Diocese by his Lordship the Bishop, on December 13th, at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon.—*Bombay Diocesan Record.*

IN Hungary a new subject for lively discussion, says a Vienna correspondent, has been found in the fact that the Emperor has only one household. The Opposition at Budapest is now clamouring for the establishment of a separate Hungarian Royal Household, although the two highest functions—that of the Master of Ceremonies and that of the "Swordbearer"—are in the hands of Hungarians. It is declared that of six hundred officials forming the Imperial Household, sixteen only are Hungarians. The archives are ransacked for proof that there was formerly a Hungarian Household.

OWING principally to fluctuations in the export of wheat, the total trade of the Punjab in the second quarter of the present financial year shows a falling off of over 50 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period in 1891-92. The imports decreased by about 11 per cent., the exports by 70 per cent. The falling off under exports largely exceeds the corresponding rise which was registered in the second quarter of 1891-92. In the wheat traffic to Karachi alone the returns show a decrease from nearly 3,500,000 to about 500,000 maunds, and the falling off in the exports of this commodity to Bombay and the North-West Provinces was almost equally noticeable.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A REVISED estimate amounting to over a lakh of rupees has been sanctioned for the works required in connection with the manufacture of cartridges for the ·303-inch magazine rifle, and of metal time fuzes, at the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee.

IN view of the adverse opinion of the Irrigation Department the Lieutenant-Governor has declined to sanction the proposed construction of a Canal in the Chenab Hithar tract of the Shahpur District at the expense of the Kalra Estate.

A SERIOUS accident to General Tillard is reported to have occurred on Saturday last at Coonoor. He was driving with Mr. O. K. McCallum, in his carriage with a pair of ponies down Gray's Hill, when the pole worked loose. This startled the animals, which bolted. The General jumped out and falling against a wall sustained considerable injuries, principally to his shoulder. The ponies were unable to turn at the foot of the hill and ran into the wall of Mrs. Hayne's compound, opposite the Library. The carriage was a good deal damaged and one of the ponies sustained some injury, but Mr. McCallum, who remained in the carriage, escaped unhurt.

THE Government of India in indenting for the magazine rifle asked for 52 millions of cartridges to be sent out so as to ensure an ample supply in case of war. These were to be loaded with black pellet-powder as cordite was said not to be available. The home authorities, however, in answer to further representations, have agreed to send out, by April 1st, 17 million rounds of the smokeless powder ammunition and the balance in pellet-powder. Measures are being taken in India to manufacture cordite, but the army out here must rely for two years at least upon England for the supply of this explosive. It is satisfactory to know that there has been already received in India more than sufficient ammunition for the field army in case it has to be sent on service with the Lee-Metford rifle.

IT is stated that a paid Commissioner is to be appointed at the head of municipal affairs in Karachi on Rs. 1,250 a month, as it has been found that one Executive Officer, who is also engineer of the municipality, cannot cope with the work, which makes it difficult for the non-official unpaid President of the Corporation to attend to municipal business in the manner the rate-payers and general public would desire. When we compare the trade of Karachi with what it was not many years ago, writes the Lahore paper, we can well conceive the necessity of having a paid Municipal Commissioner for the large and daily increasing sea-port town of Karachi. It appears likely that a Covenanted Civilian will be appointed to the post.

A QUACK doctor at Newchang asserted the other day that a certain medicine which he sold would make those who partook of it bullet-proof. The people readily believed this story, and the bullet-defying dupes, after a course of this medicine, fancied that they might safely start a rebellion. One of them, who proclaimed himself a descendant of the Kings, appointed himself leader of the rebels. Half of the bullet-proof Army fell in the first encounter with a force of braves, and nearly all the others were captured.

THE Ordnance Inspectors who are about to be sent out to India from England, writes a contemporary, will be held responsible for maintaining in good order the hydro-pneumatic machinery of the big guns mounted on the coast defences at Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Madras, and Rangoon. There is a special corps of these men at home, recruited from among the skilled mechanical engineer class, and thoroughly trained for the work required of them. Though non-combatants, their duties are of the highest importance, for the machinery they look after must be kept in perfect order, or the guns become absolutely useless. In India we have officers who understand the use of big guns, but they cannot be expected to know all about the elaborate machinery by which they are elevated, depressed, and trained. The inspectors are to be given commissions in the Royal Artillery and they will have to serve for at least five years in India. Their presence at the various posts will be a guarantee that the heavy guns will always be ready for use.

LORD KIMBERLEY'S reply to the petition of Mr Percy Wheeler against the decision of the Government of India in his case may also be expected soon, as it was forwarded home by the Government of India several weeks ago.

A STATEMENT has recently appeared that a proposal is now before the Government of India to allow those officers of the Staff Corps who did not, when they had the chance, elect for the leave rules of 1887, which give furlough pay in sterling, to come under them now. The depression of the rupee is, of course, at the bottom of the business, remarks the *Pioneer*, officers under the old rules suffering severely from the fall in exchange, while those who seized the chance offered them five or six years ago find their position in no way altered. It was thought at the time that the sterling rates were low, but a very different opinion prevails now. Unfortunately for the sufferers the Government of India cannot make any change. The Secretary of State has laid down in the most decided way that officers, who made their choice of rules must abide by it. The only exceptions entertained are in the case of those who by being on service or absent in England may be considered not to have had an opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the details of the change introduced. Applications from other officers cannot even be entertained by Government. If any remedy is to be sought, therefore, the India Office must be approached. The wonder is that Staff Corps officers have shown themselves so apathetic in sending in their memorials on the Currency question : the Civil Services have been far more on the alert, and yet they are comparatively much better off than their fellow-countrymen in the Indian Army.

MR. A. B. PATTERSON, Commissioner of Salt Revenue for Northern India, is now staying at Belvedere on his way to rejoin his appointment. Mr. Patterson's friends will be glad to know that he has completely recovered from the effects of the typhoid fever from which he suffered a few months ago.

OWING to some family dispute one of the sons of Nawad Akram Khan of Amd on the Hazara Frontier has absconded with half a dozen tribesmen, taking with him some four thousand rupees. Information being sent to the authorities at Peshawar, he was arrested in Peshawar city, where he was putting up with the Khan of Kokan. He has been sent back to Hazara to his father.

APPLICATION has been made to the local Government for an additional grant of Rs. 1,52,000 for the Simla Water-supply and Sewerage Extension Works.

THE Punjab Government have sanctioned the grant of an advance of Rs. 4,000 in connection with Military camps-of-exercise in the Lahore District.

THE Secretary of State's reply to the Government of India's proposals, for carrying into effect the provisions of the Bill enlarging the Legislative Councils, is believed to be on its way out from England. No action is to be taken until the receipt of this despatch.

MRS. ISABEL HAPGOOD, who has been spending her time in Samara and the Southern Steppes of Russia, gives some interesting particulars of koumiss (or "kumys," as she prefers to spell it) in the *Atlantic Monthly*. The famous "mare's milk," or "milk wine," can, in this writer's belief, be prepared only by Tartars. There are kumys cures near St. Petersburgh and Moscow, where kumys can be obtained by those who do not care to make the long journey to the steppe ; but the quality and chemical constituents are very different from those of the steppe kumys, especially at the best period, May and June, when the plume grass and wild strawberry are at their finest development for food, and before the excessive heats have begun. Moreover, kumys must be made in large quantities, and specialists must be at hand to regulate its effects. It is admitted that the air of the steppes has something to do with the wonderful results reported. Kumys is said to be of especial value in cases of imperfect nutrition producing exhaustion. Mrs. Hapgood pronounces it an agreeable beverage. It is for kumys alone that multitudes of Russians flock to Samara every spring.

MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

THE adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held last evening at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University, when further consideration was given to the proposal of Dr. R. N. Khory that the designation of the First Medical Degree be changed from L. M. and S. to M. B., and that all candidates for the Degree be required to pass the Previous Examination in Arts before going up for any professional examination. In the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan was again called to the chair.

At the outset, the chairman remarked that they had to resume the consideration of the amendments that evening. He thought that they should congratulate themselves that the long interval after which they met that evening had not produced a large crop of amendments, and he hoped that the vital question would be decided that evening, as the subject had been thoroughly and fully discussed. In the discussion of the various amendments, full light had been thrown on the subject by the different speakers ; and he thought that he was expressing the hope of all the senators present that the speeches should be cut down in order to go through the subject expeditiously, as no room had been left by the proposers and seconders of the proposition and the several amendments for further discussion.

Dr. J. A. de Gama moved as an amendment "That the words in the proposition I after L. M. & S. from 'to' to 'examination' be omitted, and the following be substituted : 'to L. M., and that candidates for the degree be required to possess the B. A. or B. Sc. Degree before going up for any examination in Medicine, and that the candidates be exempted from examination in any subject in which they may have passed, while taking the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree.'" The amendment, he said, like the original proposition of Dr. Khory, was divided into two parts ; firstly, the alteration of the designation of the degree of medicine, and, secondly, the qualifications required of the candidates to go up for that degree. The Medical Degree of the Bombay University was adopted after a good deal of consideration, and it was distinguished from the M. B. Degree of other Universities. The high standard of the medical examination made the L. M. Degree held in high estimation as the M. B. Degree of any other University. The first examination in medicine would be of no value, and the second examination would be named M. B. By the passing of the amendment the present Degree of L.M. and S. would be removed. To test the knowledge of medical students, a medical examination was quite enough if preliminary knowledge was demanded from the medical students before they obtained their degree as the Bachelor of Medicine. The preliminary qualifications of the students would be higher than what they were now by the proposed change in the designation of the medical degree. So far as the demand for the medical knowledge of a student was concerned, no higher qualifications were required. It was about fifteen years after the establishment of the Grant Medical College that the students were required to pass the Matriculation Examination before going up for the medical examination. The new designation of the Degree Dr. Gama believed would never raise the Graduates higher in the estimation of the public, than the G. G. M. C. s or L. M. and S.s. The degrees were simply passports, but studies and pursuits were absolutely necessary. The greatness of man did not depend upon the Degree he obtained, but it depended upon his studies and the way in which he prosecuted them. The speaker did not believe "the rose by any other name would not smell as sweet." The first examination in medicine would be raised in public estimation because of its standard. The B. A. or B. S. degrees suggested as the examinations for the preliminary qualifications, because if at all there was to be a change it should be a substantial one. The speaker said that though he had hopes he was not very sanguine, and he knew of instances in which men with a degree in medicine only without any in Arts, excelled themselves by their own studies. But he appealed to the Senate. It was for them to judge if, for the sake of a few talented boys, who passed their Examinations and showed themselves exceptionally clever, it was desirable thus to fix the standard of the medical examination low ?

The amendment not being seconded the chairman declared that it fell to the ground.

The next amendment before the Senate was then taken up and Rev. Fr. Dreckmann moved the amendment of which he had given notice, and which was as follow .—"That in line 3 the words 'Previous Examination in Arts' be left out, and the following words inserted : 'Intermediate or First B.Sc. Examination of this University or an equivalent examination of some University recognized by it." In support of his amendment, Father Dreckmann said that the arguments of the gentlemen who wished to prescribe the Previous Examination as the entrance examination for the degree in medicine did not convince him. He, however, would give his reasons very briefly to the Senate. The arguments used in favour of the original proposition were not valid. If it was said they wont have Intermediate, but would have Previous, why, then, others would say they would not even have the Previous. Thus if the Previous was not necessary. Matriculation would not be necessary and the students in medicine should be allowed to go up for their examination without any previous qualifications. It was also stated that they did not want any sham but the whole course that Dr. Khory prescribed was a sham. It might be stated that the speaker could not say anything about medicine, as he did not know much about it, but he well knew that physics could not be studied or taught without a knowledge of mathematics, whatever Dr. Bahadurji might say upon the subject to the contrary. Trigonometry was also necessary, and he could not accept the course set forth by Dr. Khory as the model course. If the Senate did not wish to have any sham, they should have something substantial. His amendment required the student to pass the Intermediate or the first B. Sc. examination. Dr. Viegas's amendment coincided with that of his, only that Dr. Viegas did not propose the first B. Sc. also.

Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar seconded the amendment which, he hoped, would be acceptable to them. He did not quite see why the standard for entrance for the study of medicine should not be now raised, and he asked whether it was not urgently necessary that it should be raised. While the Engineering Faculty had raised their standard of qualification for entrance on the student of Engineering he asked why the preliminary test of the medical students should not also be raised. The Engineering Faculty had raised their entrance test to Previous Examination of former years, that was to say the Previous Examination, which comprehended more subjects than were required of a P. E. student at present. The quantity of work in the present P. E. Examination was diminished on account of the same Previous being divided into two examinations. The old Previous Examination was, therefore, equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of the present, and, consequently, it was now high time that the Intermediate or First B. Sc. Examination should be made the standard of qualification for entrance for the study of medicine. He did not think that Medicine was easier to study than Engineering, but Engineering might be easier than medicine and physiology. The Matriculation Examination was no preliminary test for medicine. By abolishing the study of Roman and Greek history from the Matriculation Examination, the University had made a sad mistake, and since then the Matriculation Examination's course had become much less efficient. (Hear, hear.) He knew how English poetry and prose were taught in several schools. He remembered that when he was a school-master, he found great difficulty in teaching the students how to best paraphrase some selected pieces from Milton, Shakespeare, Dryden, and other English poets. The Matriculation Examination had greatly deteriorated, and one of the main causes was to allow the students to translate a passage from Gujerati into English instead of paraphrasing a piece of poetry set at the examination. The teachers only took pains to coach up the student in English by encouraging him to commit to memory certain English passages. This system was a most pernicious one, and it was one of the chief causes why the matriculated students were deficient in English. He knew, as a matter of fact he had seen many who had studied up to the Previous Examination, and were utterly unable to digest medical books. It was now an established fact that the Matriculation standard had gone down considerably ever since the substitution of vernacular passages and the abolition of Greek and Roman history. The Hindu natives of India lived in quite a different atmosphere and in different societies from those of students of British Universities, and the former had to labour under more disadvantageous circumstances than the latter, and still preliminary qualifications required of the Hindus were not equal to, but less than, those required of the latter. After a careful consideration he had come to the conclusion that the raising of the standard in the case of medicine was urgently necessary (hear, hear)—because even the subjects they had to learn in their Arts College were in a great deal applicable to the certain branch of study to be followed in the medical college. Dr. Bhandarkar had enquired what would be the results if the Matriculation standard and the Matriculation test were faulty ? The lawyers and the law Faculty had been wise from the very beginning. There was a proposal that a license in law might be given as a license in medicine, but the lawyers were obdurate, and they wanted no less than the Degree of the Bachelor of Arts as the entrance qualification for legal study. They fought for it, and got it, and that had done incalculable good to the students of law. The lawyers could take care of their property ; the engineer at the most of their houses ; but the doctor had to take care of their lives. Was the function of the lawyer and the engineer more precious than that of the doctor ? Everybody knew that quite the reverse was the fact ; why then should the culture of a medical student not be higher than that of an engineer or a lawyer ? If the Engineering Faculty had demanded the Previous Examination from an Engineering student, and the change had been attended with success, why should not the Medical Faculty demand a higher qualification than Matriculation as the preliminary test ? He hoped the change would be productive of good results to the medical world. He had arrived at the conclusion, and he hoped that every other senator who would devote his attention to and reflect upon this question of vital importance, quite independently, without any bias or preconceived notions, would also come to the same conclusion that the standard for the entrance qualification for the medical degree should be raised in the interest of the students, and it should be raised to such a necessary measure that they could get men of wide culture and sufficient learning. In the first place, to faciliate the acquiring of knowledge in medicine, it was the duty of everybody to assist them in raising the preliminary standard, and he was sure that the amendment he had the honour to second, if passed, would greatly benefit the medical students and the public at large. (Applause.)

Mr. Kawasji D. Naegaumwalla, in supporting the amendment, said that he was not present at the previous discussion of the question, but from the results of the motions brought forward on the previous occasions he thought that it was the opinion of a large majority of the senators that the license in medicine should be abolished ; and he fully sympathised with that opinion. It was suggested that a Degree of Bachelor of Medicine should be substituted for the L. M. and S. A fear had been expressed that the poor people of this country would be deprived of the cheap medical aid, but as was so well pointed out by Dr. Bahadurjee, that fear would be entirely removed by the medical schools that existed at Ahmedabad, Poona, and Hyderabad. The mofussil schools would supply to some extent the medical men of a lower status than those of the Grant Medical College. He believed that the majority of the senators would be unanimous that, instead of two degrees, there ought to be only one degree, namely, that of an M.B. The Rev. Father Dreckmann and Dr. Bhandarkar had pointed out the necessity of raising the preliminary standard for the medical student to the Intermediate or the First B. Sc. Examination. He strongly advocated the change proposed by Rev. Father Dreckmann, who was an authority to speak on the subject. He wondered why the change recommended by Father Dreckmann had not been effected before this. When the University came into existence many students were found willing to study the laws, but as regarded Engineering and Medicine, the case was different. There were no students in the Grant Medical College, and the scholarships were more than the students. It was then actually recommended that no fee should be levied on a student desirous of prosecuting study of medicine. To give further encouragements to the medical students, the entrance qualification was fixed as low as possible. To promulgate European education in India this step was taken only as a matter of mere expediency. The Vice-Chancellor of the Edinburgh University had once stated that a high standard in Arts should be required of an Indian medical student. Mr. Naegaumwalla then pointed out that the late Lord Elphinstone, the first Chancellor of the Bombay University, was also in favour of exacting a higher standard in Arts from a medical student, and Mr. Naegaumwalla read a minute made by that learned Chancellor, Lord Elphinstone, a long time ago. Mr. Naegaumwalla proceeded to say that he would not trouble them with further quotations, but would direct their attention to the fact that licenees were established both in Calcutta and Madras at the same time as in Bombay ; and since then the Calcutta and the Madras Universities had instituted Degrees for Medicine. The Madras University required two years' Arts course from a candidate before he joined the medical college. They had now to follow the example of the Calcutta and Madras Universities. Those who wished to follow in the footsteps of the other Universities would find themselves on the horns of a dilemma, and he hoped that a proposal which was keeping pace with the time would not be thrown away. If Bachelors of Law, who should guard our property, and in that too they sometimes failed—(hear, hear)—were required to pass the examination of the Bachelor of Arts as their preliminary course, he did not understand why the Graduates of medicine should have less preliminary culture. It the Degree in Arts was necessary for the acquirement of the Degree in Law, it was more so for the acquirement of the medical Degree. He would not ask them to demand the degree of B. A. or B. Sc. as the entrance qualification for the Medical College. The medical student with little culture rushed through the course which was established on the model of the London University ; and how could they expect that cultivation of their intellectual powers, which was needed of them to gain success in their profession ? The course exacted from the medical students should suit their requirements. He knew that the intellectual faculty of most of the medical students of the present day was not so well developed as it ought to be. Most of the students were backward in physics. When the matter came before the Syndicate, he had a conversation with Dr. Deshmukh, and if he were not guilty of a breach of confidence, he would tell them that he was then in favour of Dr. Dreckmann's amendment. Mr. Naegaumwalla thought that Dr. Gray and others would support this amendment.

Dr. Peterson said he was willing to let Mr. Naegaumwalla know what the views of a Professor of the Elphinstone College were upon the subject. He presumed he was in order in speaking generally to Dr. Khory's proposition rather than speaking particularly on the amendment. He considered it very objectionable if extracts were read before the meeting. The practical training which was the proper culture should be had at the Grant College. That culture, which was very desirable, should be given at the Grant Medical College. He deprecated the principle which did not provide for degrees of equality. It was, he thought, extremely desirable that the Degrees given by this University should be alike. By all means in their power they should improve the means of teaching in the colleges. The candidates should pass by the same name when they passed their examination. If the University did not grant them that, they were entitled to demand and have it. Dr. Peterson was in favour of Dr. Khory's proposition. The preliminary test required by that proposal, he granted, was equal to that required at home. He did not know why the test in Bombay should be higher than the one at Edinburgh or elsewhere.

Dr. K. N. Bahadurji said that the amendment should be passed if the reasons, advanced by the proposer and the seconder, to prove the case were correct. If they had made out a case, he ought to vote for it. The passing of a higher examination in Arts was not necessary for understanding the science courses. It was said that Mathematics prescribed for the B. Sc. standard was necessary to understand lectures in medicine, physics, and physiology. If it were so, then Father Dreckmann would wish the Senate to believe that a perfect knowledge of Greek and Russian was necessary to find out the derivation of Greek and Russian words that they might frequently meet with. The students did not find it difficult to understand the course of physics. Dr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Naegaumwalla did not do quite as right when they suggested that the First B. Sc. Examination should be fixed as the preliminary test. They both admitted that the candidates for that examination had no good knowledge of science. It was hardly consistent on their part then to stop there. They ought not to have proposed the First B. Sc. Examination as the preliminary qualification. They should have gone still higher up to M. A. or so. Dr. Bhandarkar said that the Matriculation standard was not up to the mark. Well, then, if necessary, effect an improvement there. Dr. Bhandarkar would go and mend matters where they were wrong. But to say that there was some wrong at some place, and that they would go on adding to that wrong, was no argument. As for the extracts read by Mr. Naegaumwalla, the less said about them the better. Mr. Naegaumwalla had quite misunderstood the Vice-Chancellor of Edinburgh who would never do one thing himself and preach another. Dr. Bahadurji said he would give the Senate some idea as to how licenses and degrees were granted by the Universities in England. The students who passed an examination, a previous qualification to which was Matriculation would be given a degree. Licenses were granted to those only who did not pass the Matriculation.

Dr. Khory declined to reply.

Father Dreckmann's amendment being put to vote was lost by 21 against 30 votes.

Dr. A. G. Viegas then moved "That M.B. be substituted for L. M. & S., and that candidates for the Degree of M.B. be required to pass the Intermediate Examination of this University or an equivalent examination of some other University recognized by it before commencing their professional studies." Dr. Viegas said that he would have withdrawn the amendment as suggested by the President, but he thought that it was a most compromising one ; and he felt sure the Senate could not do better than adopt this compromising amendment. It being late, he did not like to speak much on the amendment, which should commend itself to everybody.

Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee said that it was with best compromise of the question at present before them, and he thought the Intermediate Examination to be a sufficient preliminary qualification for entering the Grant Medical College. He, therefore, supported the amendment.

The amendment was put to the vote, but was lost by 30 votes against 23.

Dr. Deshmukh then moved that the following amendment be adopted :—"Omit all the words after 'pass' and add '(1) the Matriculation Examination of this University or of any other University recognized by it ; (2) the Preliminary Scientific (M. B.) Examination of this University.'"

Dr. Bhalchandra, in seconding the above amendment, said he had very great pleasure in doing so. As it was then late he would not lengthen his remarks, but would cut down as much as possible. It was clear from the remarks made by Dr. Khory, while moving the original resolution, that the Matriculation Examination was a sufficient entrance test for the medical students, but he proposed the change only to carry it one step in advance. As all the amendments were lost, it was proved that no higher test than Matriculation was necessary to acquire a medical degree. If the Matriculation was defective, they should strike at the root of the evil and improve the course of Matriculation. He did not see any reason why an additional year should be inflicted on poor students by forcing them to pass the Previous Examination. In refutation of the argument that Matriculation was not a sufficient preliminary test for medical graduates, they had a living example before them of Dr. Bahadurjee who was only a Matriculation, and still was a brilliant figure amongst the medical profession. If the Matriculation had deteorated, it was no justification at all to make the poor students suffer for it. The medical student had only to cultivate his faculty of observation. He had only to learn to make use of his eyes and hands dexterously. The additional year in the Arts College would not do any benefit to a medical student. Many of them were only matriculated, and they were doing credit to their profession. Where there was the necessity of raising the preliminary standard for entering the medical college, if the teaching was not defective, there was no need of raising the preliminary standard. He was sure that there was no need of raising the standard from the Matriculation to the Previous Examination as the preliminary qualification for a medical degree.

Brigade-Surgeon W. Gray said he intended to tell the Senate that though the Grant Medical College was affiliated to the University, yet the power of determining the entrance examination rested with the College authorities. The college authorities had waited long enough, and if the Senate did not do anything for them, the College authorities themselves would move in the matter. He wanted to point out the position or the Senate if either Dr. Khory's proposition or Dr. Deshmukh's amendment was passed. The College authorities would apply to the Government. As Principal of the College, he thought it his duty to point out to the Senate its real position.

Dr. D. Andrade said that the standard of the Matriculation Examination was a high one, and that it was enough as a preliminary qualification for a medical student.

Dr. Manser here moved on Adjournment of the debate, and Dr. DeMonte seconded the motion, but on a division, it was lost.

Dr. A. P. Cama said that the Senate would not be led away by a threat. They had a great regard and respect for the Bombay Government and the Grant College authorities, but they had a greater regard for the University and its traditions.

Dr. Bahadurjee remarked that they wanted the medical degree to be called M. B., because justice, fairness, and honesty required that the Degree should be called by its proper name.

The amendment, on being put to the vote, was carried by a large majority.

Before the amendment was put to the Senate as a substantive motion, Dr. Manser again moved for an adjournment.

The chairman pointed out the position to the Fellows present that if it was adjourned, and during the interval any amendments were received, then the debate would proceed, but if no notice for an amendment was received, then the whole debate on the question was closed ; and voting only remained.

The motion for an adjournment being rejected, the chairman put the amendment to the vote as a substantive proposition, which was carried by a large majority. Dr. Mackichan and Mr. S. R. Bhandarker being the two dissentients.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday, the 23rd inst

ADMIRAL FREMANTLE'S VISIT TO THE PESCADORES.

THE following letter from His Excellency Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir E. R. Fremantle is published in the Hongkong *Government Gazette* :—

Imperieuse at Hongkong, 17th Dec. 1892.

SIR,—Having recently visited the Pescadores and Sand Island, in Her Majesty's Ship Alacrity, it will probably be of interest to your Excellency as well as to others in the Colony if I inform you of my proceedings, and of the state of the graves of the unfortunate passengers and crew lost in the Bokhara.

2. I arrived off Sand Island on the afternoon of the 8th instant, and was fortunately able to land there with several of the Officers of the Alacrity. We remained there about an hour. Nothing whatever was to be seen of the ill-fated ship, but her position was clearly shown by her 3 masts which were washing to and fro, moored by their rigging to the hull. The coral beach was strewed with fragments, chiefly broken tea boxes every thing of value which had been washed ashore having been taken by the salvors or fishermen.

3. There were two or three Chinese soldiers on the Island guarding the wreck the salvage steamer Sampson being at Makung, the weather having been too bad to allow of salvage operations at Sand Island for the three weeks previous to my visit.

4. The graves at Sand Island are in various places on the Island. One large grave containing, I think, 24 lascars was near the wreck, and there were others strewed about here and there, 38 bodies having been buried on the Island altogether, the details of which were given generally in Captain MacLeod's report, a copy of which was sent to you.

All were fairly interred, though in some cases, evidently from the unpleasant effluvia, not too deeply, but each grave was well covered with sand and had a tally on which its contents were described, as nearly as possible, in Chinese characters.

For the present this is satisfactory, and I should not advocate the graves being disturbed now ; but before long the wind and rain and possibly the sea will expose some of the bodies and render re-interment necessary.

I should accordingly propose that some months hence, giving time for relatives to take any action which they may think necessary, all the bodies on Sand Island should be buried in one grave on the Island, on which a cairn and perhaps a monument might be erected.

5. I did not visit the graves on the other islands, but there is little doubt from the enquiries I made, that my description of those on Sand Island applies to the others, though in most cases they are better sheltered and less exposed to the action of the weather.

I should propose to deal similarly with them to those at Sand Island, that is in the course of some months to have them examined, and probably re-interment will be necessary, in which case I should suggest that there should be one burial place with a cairn on each of the three Islands—Ponghon, Pehoe, and Fisher Islands.

6. After leaving Sand Island I anchored at Makung for the night, and the next morning I paid a visit to the Chentai accompanied by Mr. Warren, Her Majesty's Consul at Anping, when I again thanked him, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and all who had assisted in relieving the wrecked people from the Bokhara, for the kindness shewn to the survivors and the reverent care that had been taken to inter the bodies.

I also thanked the Chentai for his promptness in sending junks to the assistance of the *Pallas* when she was ashore at Fatsang.

Before visiting the Pescadores I called at Anping and took Mr. Warren, Her Majesty's Consul, on board who was so active in the endeavour to relieve the survivors of the Bokhara, as well as in making all the subsequent arrangements, so that I have been able to avail myself of his knowledge of all the circumstances, and I believe that he concurs with me in the suggestions I have made in this letter.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your Excellency's obedient Servant.

E. R. FREMANTLE,
Vice-Admiral.

IT is stated, says a Vienna correspondent, th the Duke of Cumberland is still negotiating wit Hanover concerning a part of his property. It his wish that the great public library and t Guelph Museum should remain in Hanover. Pr bably the private library will also remain and added to the public institution. The library of t Castle of Cell, which had been put up in the Duk palace in the Leinstrasse, has been packed up a will be sent with some particularly handsome fur ture to the castle at Gmunden. The contents of great linen presses are also being sent. Of the r of his moveable property the Duke had only valuable collection of rifle and other arms sent Austria.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various fo of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to dep upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases ca through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MAI SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay,

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE gyroscope, which may be regarded as an idea and scientific top, has been applied in the French Navy as a compass, owing to its property of keeping its axis of rotation in the same direction in space when it is revolving. This property may be recognised in spinning tops, tee-to-tums, and Scotch "peeries," which will continue to spin at an angle to the vertical, that is to say, "off plumb," when, if they were not spinning, they would fall. M. Gaston Trouve, the well-known Parisian inventor and mechanician, has devised a gyroscope-compass, kept in rotation by an electric current, and it has been proposed by M. Durrond-Greville to utilise it on Polar expeditions to determine the true position of the Pole. The magnetic compass, the sextant, and the chronometer are not altogether infallible for this purpose, and might, it is suggested, be replaced by the gyroscope-compass and the plumb line.

The gyroscope-compass has its axis parallel to the axis of the earth; that is to say, in the line of the celestial poles, and its plane which is at right angles to the axis, parallel to the equator of the earth. Hence the angle between its plane and the direction of a plumb-line at any place on the earth's surface is equal to the latitude of that place. It follows that if the axis of the gyroscope-compass is parallel to the plumb-line at any spot, or in other words, if the plane of the gyroscope-compass is 90 deg. from the plumb-line, that spot will be the pole. With the aid of a second gyroscope the longitude as well as the latitude of a place may also be found. Obviously a steerable balloon such as that now being constructed at Chalais-Meudon by Captain Renard would be useful in attempting the pole.

It is well known to electricians that all metals become much better conductors of electricity as their temperature is lowered under the freezing point. Carbon, however, is a worse conductor at a low temperature. Accordingly, when we find it stated that M. Raoul Pictet has discovered that all bodies are good conductors of electricity at a temperature of 150 deg. Centigrade below zero, we are constrained to ask, what about carbon? Does carbon suddenly change its anomalous behaviour before it reaches the temperature of minus 150 deg., and instead of becoming more conductive with rise of temperature, become the converse?

The question whether man has a sense of direction has recently been discussed by Dr. J. N. Hale, of Sterling, Colorado, who, while believing that some at least of the lower animals possess such a sense, does not think that men have it, now at least. The homing of cats and carrier pigeons is well known; and horses if given the rein will often find the way when their rider has lost it. The cow-boys of Colorado pick well-broken horses that are known to the anxious to reach the camp when they are out night-herding. Even such horses, however, if left to themselves, sometimes fail in reaching home; for example, in a severe storm, as they drift with the wind rather than face it. The pain in the eyes from the cold and driving snow is stronger than their desire for the comforts of the stable. The American Indian is famed for his "unering instinct" of locality, but the Indian, like other savages, is a close observer of everything around him. He knows the path of the sun, the position of the stars, he notes the features of the landscape, peaks, passes, the size and course of streams, the rougher bark on the north side of certain forest trees, the wild convolvulus facing the east at daybrick, the bark falling from the southern side of dead standing timber, and so on. Civilised men have lost this habit of close observation, and seldom or never acquire the same proficiency as the Indian.

Dr. Hale has observed that persons lacking this power of observation are most easily lost, and even observant persons easily stray in fog or darkness, or when their attention is diverted from their surroundings. Men from cities, and more especially women, are poor observers and apt to lose themselves. On the other hand, cow-boys and hunters note everything that comes in the field of view. A Mexican sheep herder, alone on his range, will tell you a week later who passed by, the kind of horse he rode, the kinds of trail he has crossed, and so on. The cow-boy who rides a hundred miles across country will tell you the brand of every stray steer he has seen. The trapper will place fifty traps in a new region and find them all without effort. As an instance of how a good observer will lose himself in thick weather, especially when thinking of other matters, Dr. Hale mentions that in one of his vacation hunting trips in Wyoming, between the head waters of Savory and Jack Creeks, about two miles from the divide, he followed a deer trail for several miles through heavy timber expecting every moment to see the game, but it began to rain, and dense clouids enveloped the hill-top, shutting out the sun. He turned homewards, following, as he thought, a tributary of the Jack Creek, but soon found that the creek into which it flowed ran to the right instead of the left, as the Jack Creek ought to do. Knowing that he might be caught in a snowstorm, he always carried a compass and a waterproof match safe, but like others lost in the same way, he found it hard to believe his compass. Nevertheless, he decided to follow its leading, and eventually reached his camp in the valley, having lost all faith in a human sense of direction.

A table of statistics concerning illegitimacy published by Dr. Albert Leffingwell shows that in the matter of sexual morality the Irish are superior to all other peoples. The ratio of illegitimate births among the Irish is 26 per 1,000; among the English 48 per 1,000; and among the Scotch 82 per 1,000. Next to the Irish come the Russians, with 28 per 1,000; the Dutch have 32 per 1,000; the Italians 74 per 1,000; the French 82, or the same as the Scotch. In Sweden, Saxony, and Bavaria, the rate is still higher, and ranges from 100 to 140 per 1,000. Austria is at the opposite pole from Ireland with 146 per 1,000.

Dr. Leffingwell discusses the accredited causes of illegitimacy; for example, poverty, ignorance, and the contamination of great cities; but only to find that these statistics belie them all. Ireland, for example, is one of the poorest countries; Russia is not only a poor but an extremely ignorant country. The influence of great cities appears to be equally fallacious. Neither education nor religious creed accounts for the facts. Scotland, for example, is a very highly educated country; Italy and Austria are Catholic as well as Ireland. In fine, Dr. Leffingwell comes to the conclusion that race and heredity, the marriage laws, social usage, and the like circumstances are important factors in the case.

Herr Nagel has made a number of experiments at the Zoological Station of Naples with a view of localising the sense by which sea-anemones select their proper food. A piece of sardine was seized by the tentacles of the anemone and swallowed, but a ball of blotting paper was not even seized. When the ball was soaked in the fish juice it was seized but not swallowed. The tentacles drew back from blotting paper saturated with quinine. A piece of meat placed near the mouth of the anemone was not swallowed, apparently because it was not seized by the tentacles, in which the sense evidently resides. Cutting off the tentacles did not seem attended with pain, but these organs proved sensitive to heat and touch as well as taste.

At a recent meeting of the Oxford Junior Scientific Club Mr. E. M. Hamilton, of Keble, exhibited a specimen of flexible sandstone or itacolumite, found in India, and Mr. Hornby, of Queen's, stated that on investigating its structure by the microscope he found that its flexibility was not due to mica, but to rough ball-and-socket joints formed between the grains. The projections on one set of granules work into the hollows of another set. Probably, as Professor Green remarked, the ball and socket arrangement might be due to pressure in the presence of some dissolving agent. We may add that Lord Kelvin has consented to deliver the "Robert Boyle" lecture to the club next summer term, on the subject of "magnetic waves."

To-day is longer than yesterday—to-morrow will be longer than to-day. The difference is so small that even in the course of ages it can hardly be said to have been distinctly established by observation. We do not pretend to say how many centuries have elapsed since the day was even one second shorter than it is at present? but centuries are not the units which we employ in tidal evolution. A million years ago it is quite probable that the divergence of the length of the day from its present value may have been very considerable. Let us take a glance back into the profound depths of times past, and see what the tides have to tell us. If the present order of things has lasted, the day must have been shorter and shorter the farther we look back into the dim past. The day is now twenty-four hours; it was once twenty hours, once ten hours; it was once six hours. How much farther can we go? Once the six hours is past, we begin to appoach a limit which must at some point bound our retrospect. The shorter the day the more is the earth bulged at the equator; the more the earth is bulged at the equator the greater is the strain put upon the materials of the earth by the centrifugal force of its rotation. It the earth were to go too fast it would be unable to cohere together; it would separate into pieces, just as a grindstone driven too rapidly is rent asunder with violence. Here, therefore, we discern in the remote past a barier which stops the present argument. There is a certain critical velocity which is the greatest that the earth could bear without risk of rupture, but the exact amount of that velocity is a question not very easy to answer. It depends upon the nature of the materials of the earth; it depends upon the temperature; it depends upon the effect of pressure, and on other details not accurately known to us. An estimate of the critical velocity has, however, been made, and it has been shown that the shortest period of rotation which the earth could have, without flying into pieces, is about three or four hours. The doctrine of tidal revolution has thus conducted us to the conclusion that, at some inconceivably remote epoch, the earth was spinning round its axis in a period approximating to three or four hours.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, under the command of Captain W Chandler, sailed yesterday for Calicut.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Askal, 181 tons, Captain C P Reddon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo (12th Jan), in ballast.

THE s s Kirkby, 1,976 ton, Captain F Brown, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Cardiff (11th December), with a cargo of 3,586 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Calder, 400 tons, Captain J Lovell, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 120 cases opium, 2 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Miss Abcander, Miss Lucas, one native gentleman and 23 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Taif	878	Tyndal	A	H Cassum & Co
„ Ebro	1591	Morgan	B	F Muir & Co
„ Naderi	1160	McAllister	C	B & P S N Co
„ Calder	400	Lovell	C	B & P S N Co
„ Bhundara	2190	Iceley	F	M Mackenzie
„ Sabarmati	..	Nacoda	K	Shepherd & Co
„ Satrunjee	..	Rice	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Tanjore	1402	Barron	O	H Cassum & Co
„ Afghan	1439	Barton	Q	M Mackenzie
„ Renown	1067	Ninnes	30 tons crane	M Mackenzie & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Brahmani ... Nacoda ... Shepherd & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Armenia	2218	Hayne	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Sheikh	2861	Newey	3	K Nixon & Co.
„ Manila	2711	Lenden	6	P & O Co
„ Etolia	2113	Jones	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Kirby Hall	1638	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
„ Eden Hall	2273	Jones	12	E Bates & Co
„ St. Fillans	1937	FitzGerald	15	K Nixon and Co
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	16	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Calder (s)	Lovell	Busreh, Jan 3.
	Aska (s)	Reddon	Colombo, Jan 12.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Taif (s)	Tyndale	Mauritius.
	R. I. M. S. Canning	Chandler	Calicut.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Peninsular, for Aden, &c.
„ Aston Hall, for Genoa and Liverpool.
„ Mab, for Antwerp.
„ Kangra, for Calcutta and Coast ports.
„ Kapurthala, for Karachi and K. Coast.
„ Kirby Hall, for Genoa and Liverpool.
„ Purulia, for K. Coast, Karachi and Persian Gulf.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel	Captain	From
2	Purulia s	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
6	Ebro s	Morgan	Hull.
7	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay via C. Coast.
10	Merida s	Tompsett	London.
	Paula sp	Breymann	Mauritius.
	Simla s	Robertson	Bombay via C. Coast.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel	Captain	Destination
3	Amarapura s	Darling	Philipine Isles.
	Purulia s	Gillett	Bombay.
4	Afghan s	Barton	Bombay.
5	Etolia s	Jones	Bombay.
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay.
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
7	Lobelia s	Owen	Antwerp.
	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay via C. Coast.
9	Ebro s	Morgan	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S.S. Foyle, D'Ath, The Bombay Coy. (not known).
„ Ashdown, Hutchinson, Volkart Brothers, for Verawal.
„ Merida, Tompsett, D. Graham & Co. (not known).
„ Simla, Robertson, M. Mackenzie & Co., for Persian Gulf.
Ship Paula, Breymaun, Haji Abdula Sabooani (not known).

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
12 Rosetta s ... Gadd ... London, Dec 9.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 12.—Steamers Africa and Clan Macgregor.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
Dec.					
21	Red Breast H M's	Stewart	Muccala		
29	Peninsular	Loggin	Bombay	8	Bombay.
	Meyun	Platt	Perim	3	Somali Coast.
30	Mayo H M's I M	Black	Berbera		
Jan.					
3	Valetta	Briscoe	London	3	Bombay.
	Goorkha	Day	London	4	Calcutta.
4	Warrnambool	Elbery	Sydney		London.
	Kola	Simpson	Zanzibar	9	Zanzibar.
	Sheikh Berkhud	Baker	Somali Coast	6	Somali coast.
	Clan Mac Alister	Alexander	Madras	4	London.
	Amara	Thomas	Bussorah		Jeddah.
5	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	6	Hodeida.
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast	7	Somali coast.
	Bloemfontein	Goldswain	Chittagong	5	Barcilona.
	Seghalien	Homery	Marseilles	6	China.
	Sutlej	Worcester	Bombay		London.
6	Imperatrix	Egger	Bombay	7	Trieste.
	Hoseinee	Raffin	Bombay	8	Jeddah.
7	Ziga-Zag	Hafus	Hodeida	9	Suez.
	Haxby	Brown	Calcutta	7	Dundee.
	Sultan	Collins	Ras Salif		Calcutta.

Aden, 8th January.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—28 bales wool, Mooljee Thackersee; 61 bales wool, M Lalljee.

Kirby Hall s—4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 1,600½ cwts myrabollams, J Veeram.

Armenia s—35 bales wool, Doongersee Nagjee; 8 bales skins, M Mooloobhoy; 323 bales cotton fly and 4 bales twist, T Jewraj.

Aston Hall s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GLASGOW.

Armenia s—4,000 cwts bone-meal, F M Rahimbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St Fillans s—4,002 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 650 cwts horns, Prier De Saone and Co; 1,999 cwts groundnuts and 4,999 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 6,002 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 6,000 cwts groundnuts Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Durst Hoeli and Co; 6,003 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,202 cwts rapeseed, A A Mahomed and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mab s—840 cwts gingelly seed, A Blascheck and Co; 575 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 620 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Greatham s—2,200 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Armenia s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GHENT

Ebro s—150 bales cotton, Durst Hoeli and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sheik s—7,449 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 203 cwts gum, Eugene Meiffre

Eden Hall s—648 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,299 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ebro s—2,000 cwts bonemeal, E Peerbhoy; 1,000 cwts myrabollamns, David Sassoon and Co; 1,003 cwts wheat, Nanee Khairaz and Co; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbnoy; 1,500 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sheikh s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 11 bales skins, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Manilla s—50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 197 chests opium, The P and Co; 110 cwts angoor, M H E Ellias; 400 bales twist, Sillas E Sassoon; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 36 cwts sharkfins, M H E Ellias; 25 cwts sharkfins, M Rahim and Co; 15 cwts fishmaws, D Mhowjee; 10 cwts fishmaws, 87 cwts almonds, 105 cwts raisins, 52 cwts ooplate and 32 cwts almonds, Quan Lun Eaoo; 35 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 87 cwts onions, Rawjee Megjee; 98 cwts shark fins and 8 cwts fishmaws, L Dewjee; 120 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Manilla s—200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 225 bales twist, E J Abraham; 124 bales twist, The Union Mills Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Manilla s—25 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Manilla s—10 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 54 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 200 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 27TH DECEMBER TO 9TH JANUARY.)

EXPORTS.

Volturno s, (Hull via Bombay)—110 bales cotton, 99 bales wool, 5,000 cwts wheat, 37 corges hides, 7,000 cwts bones and 10,024 lbs tea.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—849 cwts cotton unpressed, 63 cwts wool unpressed, 596 cwts rapeseed, iucluding jamba and seeta, 219 cwts jowaree, 213 cwts rice, 935 corges skins and 2,586 lbs tea.

Rheinfels s, (Bombay)—418 bales cotton, 9,448 cwts gingelly seed and 230 corges hides.

Kilwa s, (Bombay)—829 cwts cotton unpressed.

Country Craft (Bombay)—1,057 cwts cotton unpressed and 339 cwts wool unpressed.

IMPORTS.

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—91 pieces prints.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—40 pieces grey goods, 905 white goods, 399 pieces prints, 154 pieces grey goods (Indian).

City of Venice s, (Glasgow and Liverpool via Bombay)—515 pieces grey goods (Foreign), 2,380 pieces white goods (foreign) and 635 pieces prints (foreign).

Assyria s, (Bombay) 180 pieces prints (foreign), 900 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns (foreign).

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—1,870 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 4,583 pieces white goods, 3,328 pieces prints (foreign), 1,000 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 3,907 pieces grey goods (Indian), 3,000 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 6 cwts iron bars, rods, sheets and hoops, 14 cwts copper and 5 cwts yellow metal.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—7,009 pieces grey goods (foreign), 14,854 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,149 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns (foreign), 2,627 pieces grey goods (Indian), 16 cwts spelter and 5 cwts yellow metal.

Foyle s, (Batoum)—2,79,853 gallons kerosine oil.

Afghan s, (London)—8 pieces white goods (foreign) and 25 pieces prints (foreign).

Etolia s, (Liverpool)—29,267 grey goods (foreign) 25,759 pieces white goods (foreign), 38,599 pieces prints (foreign), 14,400 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns (foreign).

Ashdown s, (Batoum) 3,96,592 gallons kerosine.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—16,293 pieces grey goods, 14,440 pieces white goods (foreign), 4,373 pieces prints (foreign), 15,905 pieces grey goods (Indian), 9,000 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 6 cwts iron, &c., and 15 cwts copper.

Country Craft (Bombay) 60 pieces prints (foreign), 1,138 pieces grey goood (Indian), 700 lbs grey yarns, 16 cwts iron, &c, 69 cwts steel and 5,200 gallons, kerosine oil.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 14.

Tomkins, Lt-Col, Royal Engr, from leave, from England.
Taylor, Capt, Ms, The Cheshire Regt, from leave, from England.
Sir Johnson, Major, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, from leave, from England.
Blount, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, from leave, from England.
Thompson, Surgn-Major, Ms, I M S, from leave, from England.
Johnson, Lieut, Ms, 3rd Punjab Cavy, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY, 14.

Holland Pryor, Lt, Bengal Comt, on duty, to Poona.

JANUARY 15.

Lloyd, Lt, 10th Bo Infy, on duty, to Poona.

JANUARY 16.

Sir Johnson, Major, Bo, 2nd York L I, from leave, to Poona.
Thompson, Surgn Major, Ms, I M S, on duty, to Madras.
Johnsoan, Lt, Ms, 3rd Punjab Cavy, on duty, to Kohat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th January.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

To-day, at 7 am—25-pr R M L Gun drill, at the Fort Head-Quarters.

Thursday, at 6-30 p m—25-pr R M L gun drill at the Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 6-30 p m—Proficiency Class, at the Fort Head-Quarters.

Thursday, at 8-30 p m—10" R M L Gun drill, at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Wednesday, at 8-30 p m—Proficiency Class, at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday next, the 20th inst. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a m (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3. The annual march out of the Corps will take place on Saturday next. Members proceeding to Coorla by trains leaving Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30 and 4 p m (local time) and Byculla ten minutes later. There will be class firing on the range, after which the Corps will march back to Parel.

Dress: Drill order, with arms.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th January.

1. Extract from District and Garrison orders No. 927, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 10:—

I. Honors and Salutes (Royal)—His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este is expected to arrive in harbour, at noon, to-day and to land at the Apollo Bunder, at 5 p.m.

II. When the Kasserin Elizabeth is signalled three guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery.

IV. A Guard of Honour of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry under a British Officer, 100 Rank-and-File (Band and Queen's Colour) in Review Order (cloth) will be drawn up at the Bunder Head.

V. All officers of Her Majesty's Services and Volunteers are requested to attend. Dress—Review Order (cloth clothing).

X. Officers attending the Garden Party at Government House and the reception on board the "Kasserin Elizabeth," will wear Full Dress.

2. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Vol M T Mullen, "A" Company, from 14th January to 28th February 1893.

3. There will be Company drill every Tuesday evening at 5 30 o'clock behind the Telegraph Quarters for members of "D" Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for all members at the Riding School at 7 o'clock this morning. Uniform, arms and accoutrements to be worn.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Mr A H Collins, Offg Dist and Sesess Judge, Bankura, is allowed furlough for 1 year.

Mr F L Halliday, Assist Supdt of Police, is posted to Purnea on being relieved of his appointment as Offg Supdt of the Presidency Jail.

Mr C E Briscoe, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the Dist Police, Muzaffarpur, is transferred to Purnea from date on which he joined that district.

(Assam Gazette.)

Mr W J. Ried, I C S, Asst Commr, Tozpur, is transierred to Gauhati.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

244-91—Peter Byrne—G W Roughton vs James Lawtia Faga?
633-91—Mulji and R—Ladhibai vs Badroodin valad Sarfoodin Soose and others—K J Mantri.
325-92—Mirza H Khan—Thakoredas Lilaram and others vs Jethanand Parmanand and others—Bhaishanker and K.
502-92—Chalk W and S—Bai Meghbai vs Damjee Ramjee.
506-92—Chitnis M and M—Khimjee Jairam and others vs Bhimrao Atmaram—Ardesir H and D.
561-92—Nanu and H—Bai Dinbai vs Pestonjee Byramjee Cola.
654-92—Thakurdas D and K—Jafferbhoy Ludhabhoy Chattoo and another vs Damjee Laljee.

Defended New Long Causes.

327-92—Pestonjee, R and K—Lalchand Balkison vs Harrivalebh Hurkison and others—Payne, G and S.—Part heard.
374-92—Pestonjee, R and K—Allibhoy Mulla Hussonally vs Abdoolally Heptoola and another—In person.
53-92—Payne, G and S—Vussonjee Tricumjee Mooljee vs Manockchand Nagsey—Edgelow and G.
346-92—Wadia and G—Jitmal Ramanand and another vs Ramgopal Ganeshdas and others—Khunderao M.
408-92—Little, S N and B—Hormusjee Dorabjee Guzder vs Jeejeebhoy Rustomjee Billimoria and others—Little, S N and B and P R and K.
414-92—Framjee and M—Hajee Abdoola Hajee Soomar Essa vs Hajiani Hazrabai and others—K D Shroff.
343-92—Payne, G and S—The Badische Anilinand Soda Fabrick vs Manockjee Shapurjee Katrak—Pestonjee, R and K.
418-92—Brown and M—Choonilal Bechardas and others vs Lalhabhoy Ebrahimjee and another—Thakurdas, D and C and A H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

496-91—K J Mantri—Harrichand Bhawoo Survey vs Sakharam Raghoba Nagwekar—M H Khan—Part heard.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

617-91—Little, S N and B—Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria and others—Ardesir, H and D.

Postponed Long Causes.

232-14—997 of '92—Janardhun and A—Nathoo Lalljee vs Khoja Suleman Somejee—Thakurdas, D and C—(S C C Suit.)
185-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ragoo Babajee vs The Jadowjee Raghojee Manufacturing Co—Little, S N and B.
253-92—Nanu and H—Motabhoy Bhikajee, Contractor vs Muncherjee Kuwarjee—Payne, G and S.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending January 14, as compared with the statement of January 7, 1893:—

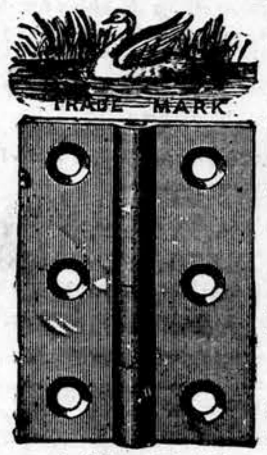
LIABILITIES.	Jan. 7. Rs.	Jan. 14. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	37,50,066	37,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,01,182	59,80,286
Do. do. at Branches	21,54,535	21,77,633
Other Deposits	4,40,56,783	3,98,78,447
Post Bills	6,303	5,940
Cash Credits, undrawn	28,37,517	25,60,738
Rs. ..	6,80,06,320	6,43,53,044
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	1,03,96,707	1,07,42,021
Cash Credits on do. do.	79,31,995	81,70,013
Loans do. do. do.	1,14,37,492	112,52,338
Current Accounts overdrawn	908	1,795
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,59,63,935	1,69,59,384
Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,77,562	17,564	
Applied in reduction ... „ 2,85,000		
		3,92,563
Stamps, &c.	3,92,[illegible]	17,699
Bullion	3,18,069	1,72,509
Cash Balances with other banks	2,65,242	2,31,077
Cash and Currency Notes	2,09,79,626	1,64,33,648
Rs. ..	6,80,06,320	6,43,53,044

NOTICES.

A CHEERFUL OLD SOUL.

What a boon for a woman increasing in years to be able to find useful and healthy employment! Thousands who would have been laid aside under the old system of washing, have proved what Sunlight Soap can do in reducing labour. The cleansing properties of Sunlight Soap save years of arduous toil. READER prove Sunlight Soap for yourself; for by giving the best article a trial you do yourself a real service.

GOLD & CO.'S
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND



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ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE
The sweetest of all sweet odours. The original and only true Essence is ATKINSON'S. Beware of Imitations.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE
When of good quality Eau de Cologne is one of the most refreshing Perfumes. ATKINSON'S ENGLISH make is universally acknowledged to be the finest.
Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
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CELEBRATED PILLS
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS.
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

PRECAUTION & WARNING.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
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PHOSPHODYNE
REGISTERED

ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. BRIGT'S.

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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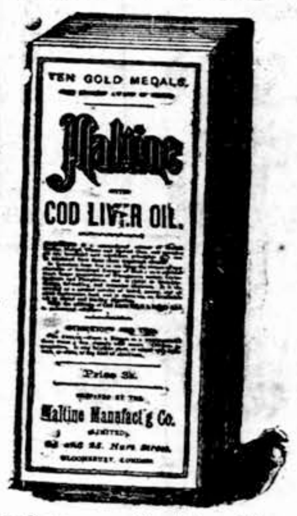
MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.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COD LIVER OIL.
Price 3s.
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"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

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GREEN
DIAMOND
LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.
Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
FULL SIZE BOTTLES.
Can be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Ld.; and of the principal dealers in India.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
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GENUINE EMERY.
Specially Crushed in ANGULAR SHAPE
CLEAN-SHARP CUTTING-DURABLE
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for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixi and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale : PAUL GAGE, M.D.
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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

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Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

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Are the best remedy.

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And all good Chemists.

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VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION!
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The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,

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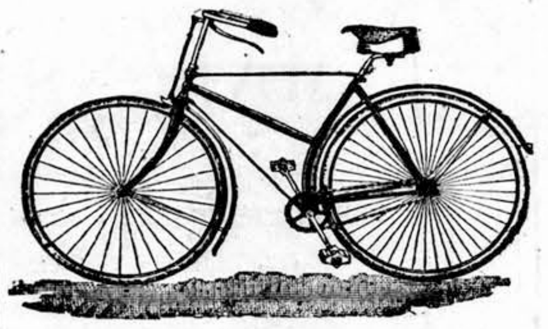

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"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER"

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

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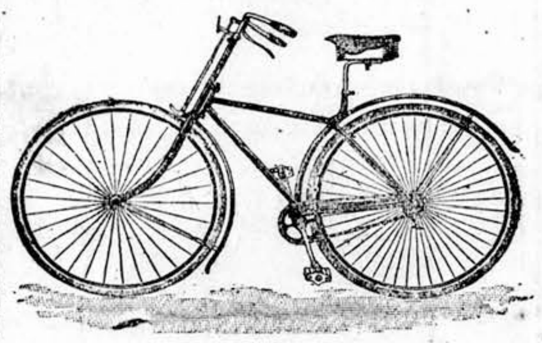
Delivered free at any Railway Station
in Bombay, ...Cash Rs. 320-0



THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.

"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

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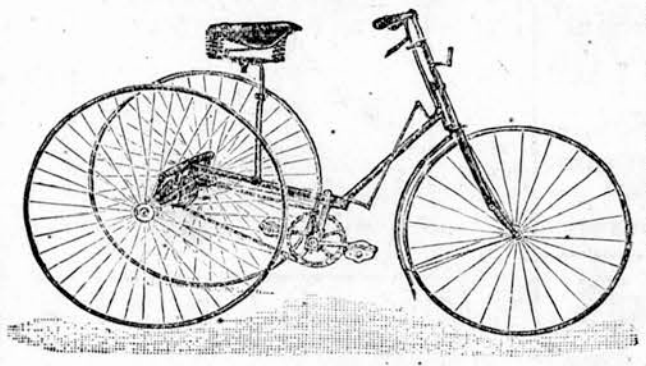

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"THE FASTEST TRICYCLE EXTANT."

A direct steering Tricycle, having a large front wheel, which prevents the vibration so common in other front steering Tricycles. The axle is supported on four bearings, thus giving a perfect steadiness of motion. It can be ridden by either a lady or gentleman.

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Delivered free at any Railway
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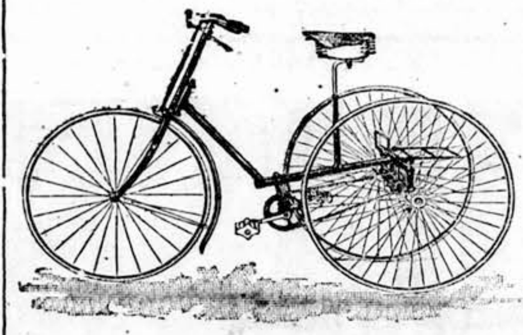

THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 2.

"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price ... ... £ 21-10
Delivered free at any Railway Station in
Bombay, Cash... ... ... Rs. 350-0

Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,

MARCKS & CO., LD,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIFE IS TOO SHORT TO SPEND SO MUCH OF IT STABBING AT AN INK WELL WITH A FICKLE AND PERVERSE STEEL PEN.

The writing of the future will be done with the Fountain Pen. The preacher wants it, the traveller wants it, the teacher wants it, the student wants it, the author wants it, every busy man who uses a pen at all and, most of all, every office man wants a Fountain Pen.

SO THE COMING PEN WILL BE A FOUNTAIN PEN!

THE COMING PEN IS ALREADY HERE! — CROWN — IT IS THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN!

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Possesses all the good qualities of other Fountain Pens and none of the bad ones.

It never rusts out, never wears out, never needs sharpening, and is always alike, an unvarying and trustworthy servant. It is the Best Pen made. The pen is iridium pointed, solid gold, in the best hard rubber holder. It is a double feeder. Always ready, never out of order, and lasts a life-time. Given ssatisfaction. Perfect pen. Perfect holder. Perfect Combination.

WHEN A PERSON GETS THOROUGHLY ACCUSTOMED TO A GOOD FOUNTAIN PEN, IT IS NEVER GIVEN UP FOR ANY OTHER.

Every Pen warranted by the Crown Pen Co., the Manufacturers.

Put up in a neat box, with glass filler, Rs. 8 each. Can be had only of

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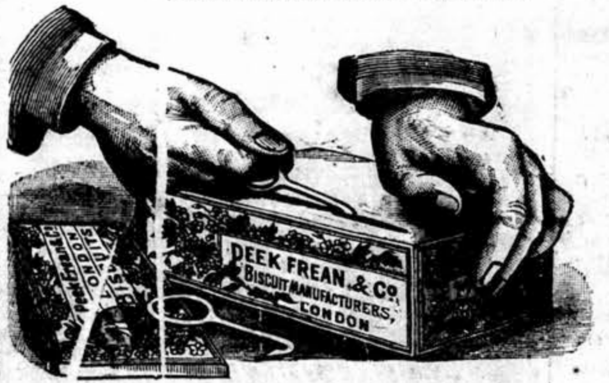

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FOR HOME AND EXPORTATION.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS (1879 &c.) from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.M. the King of the Belgians, H.M. the King of Italy, H.R.H. the Duke of Aosta (ex-King of Spain) H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Baden, H.M the Queen of Madagascar, H.M. the King of Greece, H.R.H. the Prince Royal of Grance and M. H. Alexander I., King.

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AT MILL PRICES

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY,
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Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. Mention this Paper.

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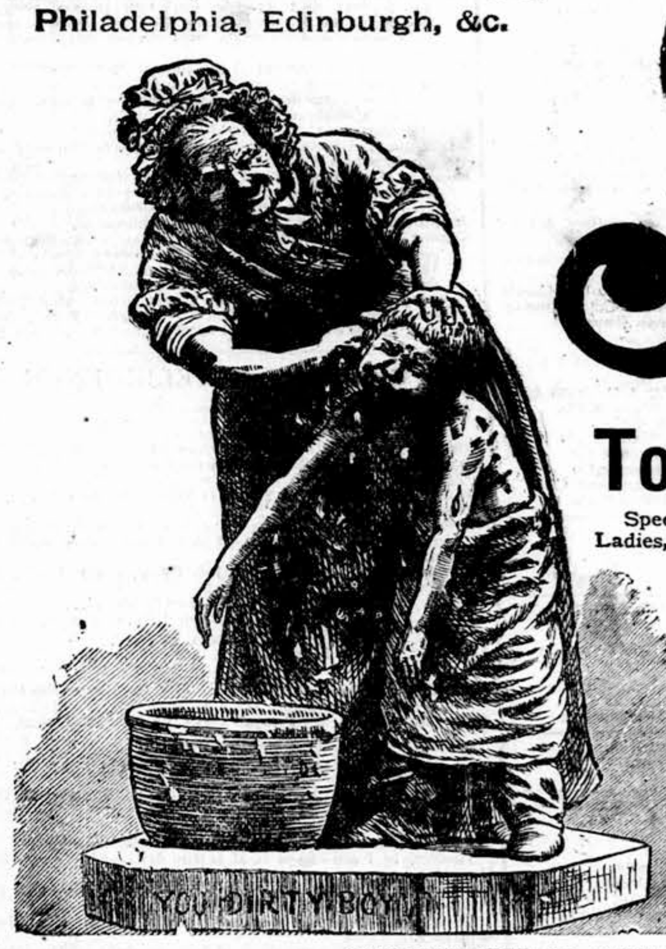


Pears' soap

FOR

Toilet & Nursery

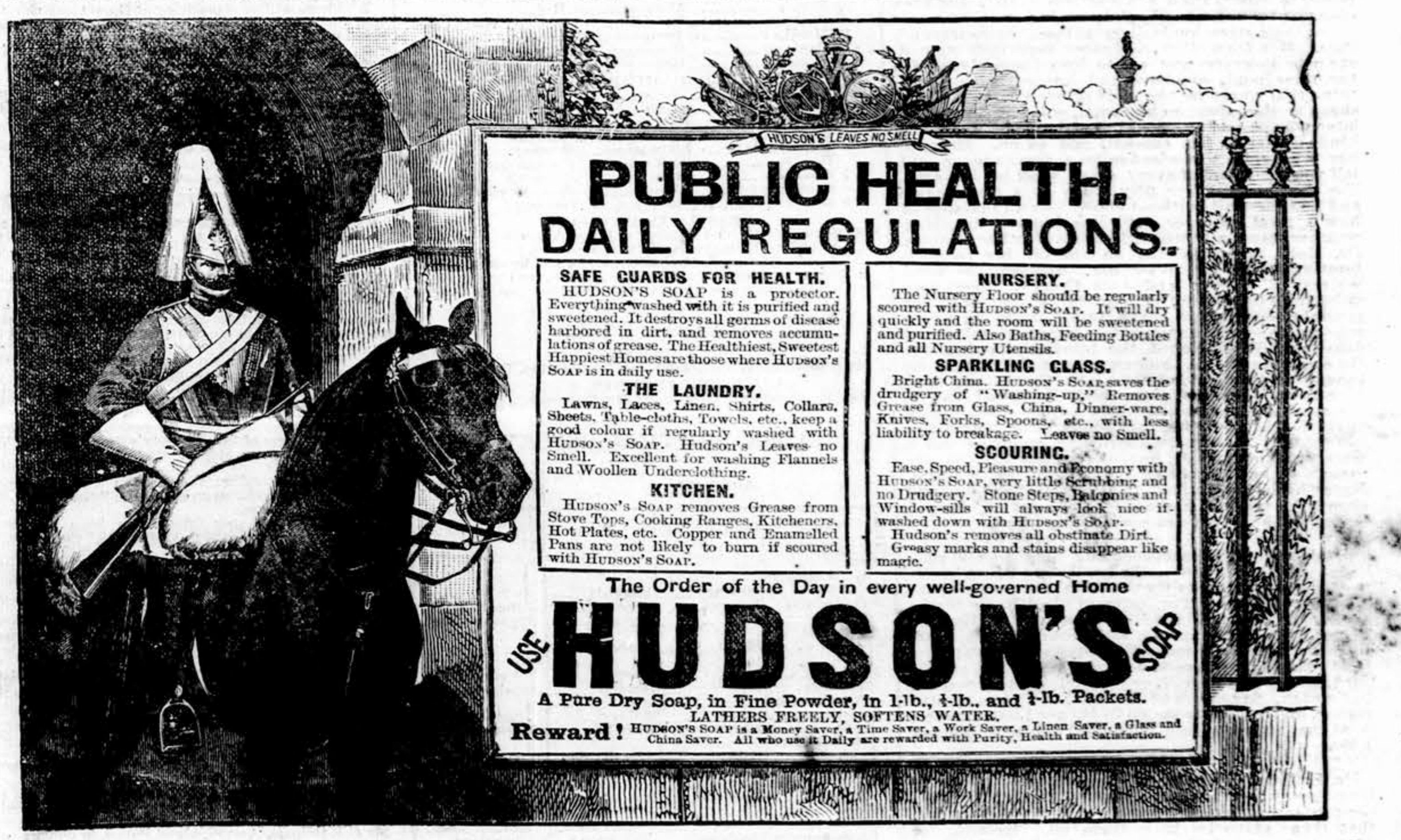
Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and

PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.

Dr. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,

"I have never come across another Toilet "Soap which so closely realises my ideal "of perfection; its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the "tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.



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HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.

Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.

HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.

The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt.

Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE HUDSON'S SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

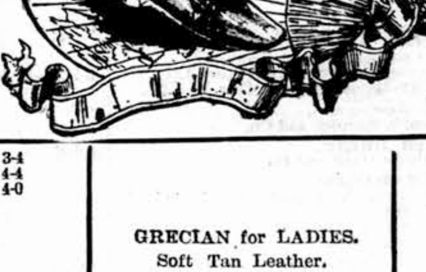
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

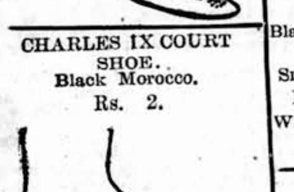
HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens allwaters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c. as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

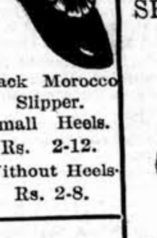
FOR LADIES.

SHORT HEELS, WIDE TOES, GLACE KID.
Rs. 3-14.
SPECIALLY COMFORTABLE.



GLACE COURT SHOE.
Beaded Toe.
Rs. 2-12.





Black Morocco Slipper.
Small Heels.
Rs. 2-12.
Without Heels
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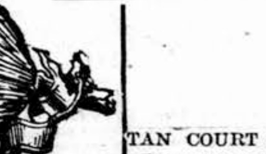
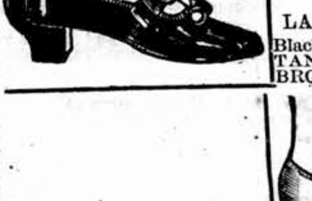
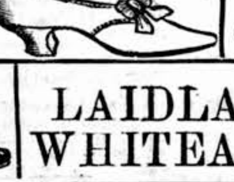
Rs. 3-4.



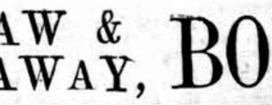
CHARLES IX COURT SHOE.
Black Morocco.
Rs. 2.



LANGTRY.
Black.......... Rs. 3-4
TAN.......... " 4-4
BRONZE ... " 4-0



GRECIAN for LADIES.
Soft Tan Leather.
Rs. 3-0.



TAN COURT SHOE
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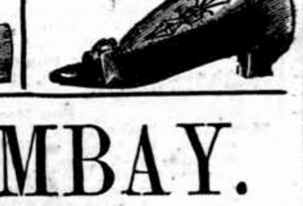

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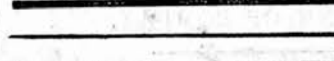

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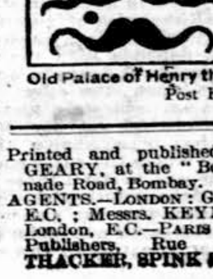

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